The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Probable Withdrawal of the French Press Bill.

A Severe Famine Prevailing in Morocco.

Bill Passed by the Prussian Diet Under a Threat of Dissolution.

FRANCE.

Newspaper Conjectures as to the Presence of Farragut at Naples.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 2—1 A. M.

The *Courrier Francais* of last evening says that the presence of Admiral FARRAGUT at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom FARRAGUT holds intimate relations. The *Courrier* says that the Admiral has sent to Caprera the promise of his support, and he only awaits the reply of Gen. GARIBALDI.

The Bill for the Government of the Press—Its Probable Withdrawal.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the new project of law for the government of the Press was continued to-day.

M. FAVRE, in a speech generally in opposition to the details of the bill, expressed approval of a few of its clauses. M. CASSAGNAC also spoke against the bill, denouncing it in all its parts as leading to license.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 2—1 A. M.

The debate on the proposed bill for the government of the Press was closed late last evening. No vote was reached. The success of the bill is regarded as extremely problematical.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 2—Evening.

It is reported that the Government is likely to withdraw the new bill for the regulation of the Press, which has been under discussion in the Corps Legislatif, in consequence of the opposition to the measure shown by the Liberal Party.

DENMARK.

The Transfer Treaty Signed by the King.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Feb. 2.

His Majesty King CHRISTIAN has signed the treaty with the United States for the sale of the West India islands.

A special courier has left Copenhagen for Washington with the document.

MOROCCO.

The Famine in Tangiers and Tetuan—Hundreds Dying of Starvation.

CADIZ, Sunday, Feb. 2.

Reports have been received here from Morocco which represent that a severe famine prevails in Tangiers and Tetuan.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The following is one of the many dispatches to the same effect received from G. H. HEAP, United States Consul at Tunis, and is published for general information:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
TUNIS, Jan. 4, 1868.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: On the 27th of December, 1867, two hundred of our fellow-creatures died of hunger in the streets and ruined tenements of this city. The daily average of deaths from this cause alone is considerably over one hundred, and the prospect for the future is gloomy in the extreme. The foreigners, resident here, do what they can and there is a great deal of private charity, but after providing for the first necessities of their own, the European poor, little is left for the wretched natives.

In this city we rarely hear of any cases of violence. Latterly the murder of a Jew created a sensation which proved how rare such acts are; but I regret to learn that the same tranquillity does not prevail in the interior, where the Arabs are driven in despair, to attack and pillage travelers and even caravans.

It is sickening to meet in our drives and walks the corpses of those who have perished on the roadside. A well-authenticated case of starvation in the United States thrills the community with horror. Imagine, then, a whole population stricken with famine, and hundreds dying daily for want of food. I am forbidden to appeal through the papers to the proverbial charity and liberality of my fellow-countrymen; but such an appeal, if made under the authority of the Department, cannot fail to have a good effect. My pen is totally inadequate to describe the heart-rending scenes we daily witness, and it is dreadful to hear the cries of the hungering wretches at night. These poor creatures seem to be forsaken by the whole world. They have no friends on this side of the grave. Should America, out of her abundance, send succor to them, what a reflection it will be on those nations so near to them, but so cold and indifferent to their sufferings. Though they have no claim on us for help, such as the Irish had, their claim is that of a common humanity. How much more would the unexpected bounty be appreciated, coming so opportunely and from so far. Coarse bread and common woolen stuffs can be had here at reasonable prices, and that is all these people need to keep them from suffering. I venture to make this appeal to the Department in the hope that it may be induced to bring it prominently before the public. Many here look to the United States for help. They have heard so much of our liberality to other nations in distress, that they cannot but hope some small share of it may be extended to this starving people.

PRUSSIA.

Passage of the Sovereigns' Indemnity Bill by the Diet.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The bill introduced by the Government granting large indemnities to the King of Hanover and the Duke of Nassau has been passed in the Diet. Much opposition was shown to granting these appropriations, and at one time their passage seemed doubtful; but toward the close of the debate on the subject Count VON BISMARCK declared that if they were not adopted he would be compelled to dissolve the Parliament. This threat was effective, and the bills as proposed by the Government were passed.

CRETE.

The Turks Defeated in the Latest Battle.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Late dispatches have been received here from Athens, giving an account of another battle between the Turks and Cretans, in which the latter were successful.

The Spakiotean mountaineers were the attacking party. The Turks stood their ground, and the battle lasted all day. The Turks acknowledge a loss of two hundred and fifty killed. The Cretan loss is not stated.

ITALY.

Prince Humbert Affianced to Princess Marguerita of Genoa.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The announcement was made in both houses of Parliament yesterday that His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince HUMBERT, has been formally betrothed to the Princess MARGUERITA of Genoa.

SPAIN.

Formation of a Papal Brigade.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 1.

In accordance with the expressed determination of the Government to uphold the temporal power of the Holy Father, steps have been taken for the formation of a corps to be known as the Papal Legion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prevalence of a Terrific Gale.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

A terrific gale prevails throughout England to-night, and disaster both to life and property on sea and land is apprehended. The telegraph lines to Liverpool are down.

Strike of the Liverpool Cabmen.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The cabmen of this town are on a strike, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants.

Non-Sympathy with the Fenians.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

Letters from Killarney say that the clergy of that town who refused to say masses for the souls of ALLAN, LARKIN and GOULD, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive any money from their parishioners, who refuse to contribute to their support or that of the Church.

ABYSSINIA.

Recall of the Egyptian Corps of the British Expedition.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

In accordance with a request from Lord STANLEY, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the auxiliary corps of native Egyptians, which he sent to join the British expedition in Abyssinia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Town of Rosario Rebels Against Mitre—No Fighting in Paraguay.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with later news from South America. The advices are important.

The inhabitants of Rosario, a town of considerable size on the Parana River, in the Argentine Republic, have rebelled against the authority of President MITRE, and declared for Gen. URQUIZA, formerly the Chief Executive or Dictator of the Confederation.

The cholera, which has made sad ravages in Buenos Ayres, has subsided to a great degree, and its entire eradication was confidently anticipated at an early day. The disease, however, still prevails to an alarming extent in the allied army on the Paraguay.

There has been no fighting since the departure of the last mail. President LOPEZ, of Paraguay, remained at Humaita, and the forces were well supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Wreck of American Vessels—Anxiety in Regard to the Reciprocity Treaty—Exports During the Past Year—A Polar Continent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *Idaho*, from Honolulu, has arrived with advices to Jan. 20.

The following American ships are reported wrecked at the Guano Islands: *Lizzie Oakford* which was lost at Howland Island, Sept. 26; *Washington* at McKean's Island, Dec. 4; and *Mennepaha* at Baker's Island, Dec. 3. No lives were lost. The crews arrived safe at Honolulu, and the vessels were a total loss.

The *Garstong* finished loading at Baker's Island, and sailed thence Dec. 10.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* says that owing to the rainy weather there is little or no work on the plantations. There is a general disposition to avoid increased expenditures until the result of the Reciprocity Treaty is known. Should it prove a failure the fact would have a most depressing influence. Its ratification would restore confidence in every branch of industry.

The American, English, German and French residents regard the measure as beneficial to the whole country. The action of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco in connection with the treaty was received with great satisfaction.

The total value of the exports of Honolulu during the past year was $67,500,000.

A French war steamer arrived at Honolulu from Tahiti Jan. 18.

Capt. LONG publishes in the *Advertiser* a full account of his discovery of a Polar Continent. He recommends that steamers be sent to coast along the shore, as a current sets out from the land, leaving a wide belt of smooth water. He states that he was within ten miles of the position whence WRANGELL discovered the open Polar sea.

The bark *Count von Bismarck* arrived at Honolulu, from Hamburg, Jan. 5.

The Russian ship *Czarita*, with freight and passengers for Europe from Sitka, put into Honolulu, all well.

Ship *Iolani* sailed for New-Bedford, with a full cargo of oil and bone on Jan. 11.

The St. Louis Delegates to the Boston Convention—A Witness Assaulted.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, Feb. 2.

The Board of Trade delegation, which left St. Louis on Friday, arrived here last night and continued their journey toward Boston, *via* Philadelphia and New-York, in a special car. They came through Indianapolis to Bellefontaine without change of cars.

The room of Major LINTON, United States Revenue Agent of Philadelphia, at the Monongahela Hotel, was entered yesterday morning and an attack made on him by two strangers. He being an important witness in the Lycoming whisky cases, it is inferred the attack was made to prevent his evidence being given on the trial.

Arrest for Robbery in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 2.

JAMES GURN was arrested here, yesterday, for the robbery of MICHAEL O'MARA, the gentleman who had his pocket-book stolen the day the ice moved in the harbor. About $3,600 of O'MARA's notes were found on him, but the money and sight drafts are not recovered.

St. Xavier's Seminary, in Pennsylvania, Destroyed by Fire.

LATROBE, Pa., Sunday, Feb. 2.

The St. Xavier's Seminary, located within two and a half miles of this place, took fire this afternoon and was totally destroyed. The inmates escaped, saving the greater portion of their clothing.

Arrival of the Steamer Union.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Feb. 2—10:40 P. M.

The steamer *Union*, from Southampton Jan. 21, has just anchored in Quarantine.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Efforts in Congress for Retrenchment—Vigorous Opposition thereto by Special Interests—Reduction of Estimates.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

Congress has made no material progress in the matter of legislation during this week. The only business actually completed is the Cotton Tax bill, which should have been finished before the holidays. The prospects for a long session are good, and those sanguine individuals who prophesy an adjournment by the middle of May will find themselves deceived. I question if the principal financial measures are completed by that time, and if the dog-days do not find Congress in Session it will be because taxation is readjusted, all finance questions settled, and the everlasting tariff finished before that time. As for reconstruction, that is settling itself. The wheels of the Congressional plan move on with the wheels of Time, and if the President and Congress will keep their hands off, the States will be revolved back into the Union by the inherent power and force of the machinery now in motion. What it needs most of all now is to be let alone.

The cry for retrenchment has been loud, and has been heard at the Capitol. But I fear the result is not promising. The financial out-look at the close of the month is not good. The Treasury is behind, and there is no cessation in the demands upon it. The efforts of Congress to cut down expenditures are being stoutly contested by every special interest that is touched. The Committee on Appropriations is besieged by representatives of every interest, and they have to fight their way inch by inch. They will endeavor to make their appropriations less than the estimates of Commissioner WELLS, but it is doubtful if they can carry them through the House. It took all Mr. WASHBURNE's force and strategy, and more too, to get through the bill suspending the payment of certain classes of war claims. This must become a law speedily, or the Treasury will be swamped. It was vigorously opposed by the Border State men, who contended in favor of paying the losses of loyal citizens inflicted not only by the enemy, but by our own forces. There are enough such claims ready for presentation to require a thousand millions of greenbacks to pay them, and they may yet be made a powerful influence in favor of further inflation. Mr. WASHBURNE and his associates on the Committee are cutting down the departmental estimates wherever they can, but find themselves resisted vigorously—the Marine Corps of the navy being among those that fight hardest against reduction, though the Engineer Bureau of the same departments is equally opposed to being touched, notwithstanding the fact that the number of engineers with only forty steam-vessels in commission is nearly equal to that of the 350 steam-vessels of France. Retrenchment and a general cutting down of all the appropriations is all the more necessary because of the very evident disposition to cut down taxes to the lowest possible limit. This pressure is also very great, and will be successful. But if yielded to without a corresponding reduction in the public expenditure, the result will be fatal to the credits of the Government. The fact is that the reduction of the public debt that has taken place within the past two and a half years has led people to believe that the Government was receiving more money than it needed, and now when the revenues are declining it is hard to convince them that there must be an equal decrease in the expenditure. The taxes will undoubtedly be limited to as few articles as possible. On manufactures they will be very generally taken off, except on a few articles regarded as luxuries, such as silver-plate, ornamental furniture, &c., &c. The Committee are making slow progress. Little or no headway has been made this week, and it does not look now as though the Tax bill would be reported before the first or middle of March. Commissioner WELLS' suggestions on taxation are received very favorably by the Committee, and his vast practical knowledge and research on the subjects is of great advantage to not only the Committee, but to both Houses of Congress. There are no subjects on which the ideas of our legislators are more crude than those of finance and taxation. They vary from a universal greenback kingdom down to a specie basis at any price, and as an instance of how comprehensive and broad some of their notions are, I will mention the fact that a member of one of the Finance Committees the other day expressed the wish that our bonds might so depreciate in price that those held in Europe would be returned, and no more ever go abroad. If the debt is allowed to increase by the failure to reduce expenditures to meet falling revenues, the desire of this member wil be reached sooner than he thinks.

As to the possibility of any further inflation, it can only be said that the pressure is increasing, and it may soon take shape in some serious proposition. But of its ultimate success there is great doubt. The Anti-national Bank bill now before the Banking Committee of the House, will remain in *statu quo* for another week, a formal vote having been adroitly postponed at the last meeting of the Committee. Had the vote been then taken the bill would probably have been agreed to. Mr. RANDALL expresses the determination of getting the matter before the House for discussion in some shape, and is sanguine enough to believe the bill will pass the House.

CYMON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION.

The Ways and Means Committee had a very long and laborious session yesterday. They sat over five hours, and listened to the ablest and strongest delegation of tobacco men that has ever appeared before them. The discussion was very lively, and the stamp method of collecting the tax on tobacco may be regarded as fixed upon. Owing to the delay which must result if action in the House is deferred until the whole bill is reported, it is quite probable that it will be reported by sections as fast as any one particular feature is completed, and acted upon immediately. The manufactures section, which is about complete, will be first reported; then the tobacco section; then the whisky section, &c. In this manner the benefits of the amended law will be much sooner felt than if action be deferred until the whole bill is ready.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. EDMUND COOPER, who has just been rejected as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has returned from Tennessee, where he has been on a visit for several weeks, and will, it is understood, resume his duties in the Treasury Department to-morrow under a reassignment by the President. Should this be done, the Senate will probably at once inquire by what authority the appointment is made, and a lively contest over the matter will be the result. The abolition of the office will probably be the final result.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

The Anti-Contraction bill is now a law, the ten days during which the President must either sign or veto a bill having expired yesterday. It was sent to him Jan. 21, which, deducting one Sunday, makes yesterday the last of the ten days.

MR. SHELLABARGER.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, who represents the Columbus Ohio District, and who has been too ill for several months to occupy his seat in the House, writes to Speaker COLFAX that he is so far improved that he hopes to return to his seat before the expiration of the present Session. He is one of the ablest members of the House.

STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

The President yesterday signed and transmitted to the State Department the resolution of Congress, limiting the Stationery Contracts with the Executive Departments of the Government to the period of one year; also, the bill authorizing the distribution of dessicated vegetables &c., to the suffering poor of the South.

MR. DICKENS.

DICKENS, accompanied by DOLBY and Mr. FIELDS, of Boston, arrived here last night, and took the apartments previously engaged for him at Welcker's, on Fifteenth-street. The first reading will be given to-morrow night. Tickets are to be had at first cost at several places on the avenue.

WHISKY FOR EXPORT.

The Ways and Means Committee has under consideration a whisky export bill, which contains provisions for one export bonded warehouse in each seaport, for redistillation of goods into alcohol for exportation, for the transportation of goods in bond for that purpose, and that they shall be shipped by collectors of ports. It is not probable that the bill will be materially changed before it is reported to the House.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. SHERMAN will leave the city to-morrow night for Cincinneti, to attend the meeting of the Association of the Army of the Cumberland.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Gen. BANKS' Naturalized Citizens' bill is meeting with very lively comment, and active opposition is manifesting itself in both Houses. Its passage is doubtful, especially in the Senate, where it will meet with the opposition of Mr. SUMNER.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau of frauds on the revenue and outrages upon the Government officials in the Third District of South Carolina. It seems that accounts from Mr. BINGHAM, formerly Postmaster at Abbeville, S. C., of heavy distillery frauds in Abbeville District, and Hart and Elbert Counties, Ga., induced the Bureau to dispatch a special agent thither, and, after some investigation, Mr. BINGHAM was appointed Deputy Collector. The result of the operation of the Government officials was the seizure of over eighty illicit distilleries in the three counties, and the arrest of several of the distillers. Subsequently the Deputy Collector was met by a party who, it is ascertained, had been hired by those engaged in the unlawful distilleries, and shot through the shoulder. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed a reward to be paid for the arrest of the party who committed the outrage.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The truth of a statement heretofore telegraphed having been controverted, it is proper to say that it was based upon official data furnished in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, who among other things gave the amount of the receipts in the several Internal Revenue collection districts during the fiscal year 1867, contrasted with that of the preceding year, with a comparison of reduction in twenty districts, where removals and appointments had been made by the direct order of the President, with the reduction of revenue in one hundred and nineteen other districts, where changes had also been made, &c. The recommendation of the latter removals was erroneously attributed in the telegrams to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who had nothing whatever to do with them.

FROM ALBANY.

The Cole-Hiscock Case—Argument for a Postponement of the Trial—The Cause to be Tried at a Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

The case of Gen. GEORGE W. COLE, under indictment for the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOCK, at Stanwix Hall, in this city, on the 4th of last June, was up for argument to-day before Judge PECKHAM in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on a motion of defendant's counsel to postpone the trial until the May term of the Court.

This motion was made in consequence of the absence of important and material witnesses for the defence, and in support thereof the counsel produced and read the affidavit of the defendant, as also those of his brother, United States Senator CORNELIUS COLE; HARVEY W. BROWN, Sheriff of Otsego County, (who was a Major of the Regiment in which the defendant was Captain:) DAVID COLE, SAMUEL M. SMITH, of Syracuse, who assisted in preparing the defence; LYMAN CLAREY, a physician in Syracuse, who is attending ELIZALETH ANDERSON, a material witness in the case; MARY E. CUYLER, niece of the defendant, and two or three others, including that of WILLIAM J. HADLEY, Esq., one of the defendant's counsel.

District-Attorney SMITH and his associate in the case, Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, proceeded to argue at some length in opposition to the motion, claiming that the defendant had been allowed sufficient time to prepare a defence, the case having been put over from the November to the present term. The prosecution did not consider the absent witnesses at all material in the trial of the cause, and ample time had been given the counsel to procure their testimony, or have them in attendance at Court. In support of his argument, the District-Attorney produced from the files of the Court the following paper, or confession, made by defendant's wife, prior to the commission of the homicide, and read the same in court:

DEAR HUSBAND: In answer to your inquiries, I acknowledge that about the Summer of 1864 L. H. HISCOCK having frequently called at our house on business, one evening, in the absence of other persons, first by force, prevailed upon me to his desires, and partly succeeded in his efforts. At various times afterward, from shame and fear of exposure, he obliged me to in part submit to his caresses, only desisting from his persecutions at last on your return.

I have refrained from exposure heretofore from fear of consequences. MARY E. COLE.

There is a postscript to this letter denying actual criminality on the part of the writer, but which will not bear publication.

The above paper was found in possession of the prisoner at the time of his arrest, and was taken from him by the Coroner.

Another paper, written by the defendant and addressed to Mrs. MARY E. CUYLER, prior to his leaving Syracuse to come to this city with his wife, was also produced and read in court. It states that he was fully conversant with the facts of the criminal intimacy which had existed between Mrs. COLE and HISCOCK, and for her (Mrs. CUYLER) to not blame Mrs. COLE, in case she heard any statements about the affair.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, one of the counsel for defendants, proceeded to argue in support of the motion to postpone the trial, alleging that it would be impossible for them and that they could not safely proceed to trial without the attendance of the witnesses mentioned in the affidavits.

The Court said that the procurement of the writ of *certiorari* under the circumstances was a peculiar and unusual proceeding when the counsel for the defence well knew that the Court had full power to order over the case on proper application being made. The writ had been procured on the 20th of January, and the counsel refrained from notifying the Court or the Prosecuting Attorney of its procurement until the convening of the Court on the 28th ult. With the exception of Mrs. MARY E. CUYLER, the Court did not consider the witnesses material to the trial of the cause; but in her case he deemed it proper to give counsel sufficient time to procure her attendance. If no difficulty was apprehended of the Governor assigning some Judge to preside at a special term, the Court would allow the cause to go over, and the counsel could agree among themselves as to the time for the holding of such special term.

The District-Attorney said no difficulty was apprehended in that respect.

The case was then ordered over. It is believed that the Special Term will be held on or about the 1st of March. The prosecuting officers are averse to having it held at a much later day.

The court-room, as usual, was crowded with spectators, who listened attentively to the argument of respective counsel, and no little disappointment was expressed at the postponement of the trial.

The prisoner was not in Court during the argument. One of his counsel, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York, was not in attendance, his professional services being required in a case before the United States District Court, at Brooklyn.

Naturalization and Allegiance—The Question of Citizenship.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I am glad that the public mind of the country has addressed itself to the question of citizenship. The English are a practical peopte, little addicted to speculative investigation, but very apt to arrive at a reasonable solution of difficulties which they encounter in the path of actual life. When, therefore, an occasion arises which demands a substantial reform, let us seize it and be thankful. When the urgency of the moment is past the public ear will be deaf, and the hearts of our lawgivers, like that of Pharoah, will be hardened.

Citizenship has a double aspect—the one equally important with the other. The one discussion is conversant with the rights which a sovereign State may assert against, or the duties which it owes toward, those whom it regards as its subjects. The other is the question of the rights it may assert in favor of its own subjects as against foreign States, and the limits of its duty toward its subjects in the assertion of those rights. It is of the first importance clearly to apprehend the distinction of these two provinces of sovereignty, for a great deal of loose and mischievous talk arises from a confusion of the two ideas. I have already partly discussed the question of citizenship as it effects the domestic state of the citizen. I now propose to make some domestic observations on the question of alienage as it affects the State in which the alien is commorant. But before I address myself to matters of greater moment, let me, in the first place, brush away the cobwebs of the jury *de medietate linguæ*. The jury *de medietate* was established by a statute of EDWARD III., and was probably part of that sagacious policy by which the Plantagenet Kings sought to attract foreign handicraft to the country. It was applicable not only to criminal but also to civil procedure: and cases will be found in the books of actions of ejectment and libel in which this privilege of aliens was exercised. (Cro. Eliz., 305, 818, 841.) But it is a remarkable fact that, though many foreigners have been tried and convicted for treason in this country, no alien on an indictment for treason has (so far as I know) been held entitled to a jury *de medietate linguæ*. BLACKSTONE gives as a reason for this that it would be improper for foreigners to judge of a breach of allegiance. Though this reason is very good sense, it may, perhaps, be doubted if it be the true one. Lord HALE (*Pleas of the Crown*, ii., p. 271) says that before the statute of PHILIP and MARY foreigners might have a mixed jury in trials of treason. But, *pace tanti nominis*, this seems to be an error, for in SHIRLEY's case (*Dyer*, 144,) where all the learning on this head will be found, it is said that the records had been searched, and that no precedent of a trial by a jury *de medietate* could be found in a case of treason. However this may be, it is certain that if this right ever existed it was taken away in the case of treason by the statute 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, cap. 10, which enacts that all treasons shall be tried by the course of common law, and therefore, by an English jury. And if there is any question now on the subject it can only be because the offence created by the statute of Victoria is technically a felony, and not a treason. This is certainly a sufficiently absurd result of that sort of piecemeal patchwork in which our Legislature are apt to indulge. I need hardly say that all the qualities of treason-felony are identical with those of treason, and though the form of procedure may be different, that if treason cannot be tried by a mixed jury, neither ought treason-felony to be so.

But now that the question is raised as to the system of mixed juries, I think it can receive but one solution, whether in cases of treason or any other. In a rude and semi-barbarous state of society where interpreters were hardly accessible, this rough method of aiding the litigant may have been defensible. In the present state of things it is absolutely futile. The only defensible form of the procedure was when the foreign members of the jury were actual compatriots of the prisoner, and might be supposed to understand his language and to sympathize in his ideas. And this was, indeed, in earlier days the practice (vide HAWK, P. C. 2, p. 580; *Rastall's Entries*, p. 264; DYER, 144). But the difficulties in carrying out this theory were insuperable. Suppose a Japanese committed a felony in London, how could you secure six Japanese to constitute the jury? It was therefore found necessary to establish the rule that the six foreigners might be of any nationality, and that is now the law. But from that moment the whole thing became absurd. What advantage is it to a Japanese to be tried by a jury which might be constituted of six Englishmen, one Frenchman, one Italian, one German, one Russian, one Spaniard, and one Turk? Of these twelve, probably six would not understand the witnesses. There must be six interpreters to make each answer intelligible to the jury, and a seventh for the prisoner. Half the jury almost certainly would not understand the summing up of the judge, and when they retired to consider their verdict the situation would be something like the first consultation of the builders of Babel after the confusion of tongues. If I were a Japanese I would much rather be tried by twelve Englishmen. I was curious to learn how this matter was dealt with in America. In the modern text-books on American Criminal Procedure there is no notice of a jury *de medietate*; but I find in Bouvier's *American Law Dictionary* it is stated that this practice is in use "in few, if any, of the States of America." And the only trace of it I have been able to find is in a case in the State of New-York early in the century, (2 Johns. Rep.) We may therefore conclude that America, having inherited from us this practice, found it incompatible with the conditions of modern society, and accordingly abandoned it. We shall do well to follow her example, and I think the country will have some cause to complain if the law officers of the Crown allow the jury *de medietate* to survive the session of 1868.

You have already justly animadverted on the absurdity of the contention that, when an overt act is to be proved in this country, it is impossible to refer to other acts bearing upon the same point, which have been committed by the prisoner abroad. Such a contention is of course preposterous. But there lies behind it a larger and a far more important question. It is this: If an alien who has practised against the safety of our State comes within our jurisdiction, why are we not to judge him for those acts so committed against us abroad, quite independently of what he may do here? If we cannot, this flagrant absurdity ensues: An American citizen, we will suppose, organizes an armed attack on the English Government in America. For such an act he is punishable in his own country if he remains there. But, if he wants to be safe from punishment, he has only to escape—whither? Why, to the very country which was the object of his attack. Can anything be more apparently ridiculous? While our enemy is in the jurisdiction of another country we cannot reach him, and must rely on his own Government to punish him; but if he comes within our jurisdiction, why are we to rely on any courts but our own to defend ourselves? I do not propose at this moment to go further into this question than just to indicate its nature. I shall, at an early opportunity, ask your permission to discuss it more completely. It is one to which it is very necessary that public attention should be called. It is full of difficulty, no doubt, in its practical application, though the true principles which govern it are, I believe, capable of being precisely ascertained. But, difficult or easy, simple or complex, as it may be, it is one on the solution of which, perhaps more than any other, hangs the security of independent nations and the peace of associated States.

HISTORICUS.

The Discharge of Verrill at Auburn, Me.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Feb. 1.

The opinion of the Court granting a new trial to LUTHER J. VERRILL, convicted last July of the murder of Mrs. SUSANNAH KINGSLEY, has been published. The new evidence in the case is chiefly the confession of the negro, HARRIS, that he committed the murder alone. As VERRILL was convicted mainly on the negro's testimony, the presumption when that testimony was retracted was in favor of the prisoner. Judge WALTON declared in his charge to the jury in July, that "the facts alone independent of the negro's testimony, were of a very weak and inconclusive character, scarcely sufficient to create a well-founded suspicion." Furthermore the most important corroboration of HARRIS' testimony was the evidence of two witnesses, BERRY and HILL, who swore that they saw a man going in the direction where HARRIS says VERRILL was going, at the time he would have been likely to meet HARRIS, according to HARRIS' story. The man whom these witnesses saw has been discovered since the trial, and makes affidavit that he was on the road near that place at the time mentioned. The Court regards this evidence as fully justifying the motion for a new trial and also justifying the Attorney-General in abandoning the prosecution.

Moving of the Ice Gorge at St. Louis—Narrow Escape of Crowds of People—A Bold Robbery.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 31.

The intense cold of the past few days has caused the ice in the river to gorge, and yesterday the ferry-boats were stopped and people passed over on the ice on a walk of planks. No danger was apprehended, and people of both sexes crossed on it. At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the passengers who had arrived by the Ohio and Mississippi train, numbering several hundred, commenced crossing on the plank road, at the foot of Washington-avenue. There was a line of people—men, women and children—extending nearly across the river. Some of the men were packing valises, some carrying shawls and overcoats, and several had babies in their arms. Just as the pilgrims on the sea of ice were stretched out in a long line, a crash was heard, and suddenly the ice began to move. The wildest consternation prevailed among the travelers. Some ran back toward the Illinois shore, but the immense mass of ice upon which they were floating had drifted some distance from the shore, leaving a gap of deep running water twenty or thirty feet wide. Others ran toward the Missouri shore, but this was also inaccessible from the same cause, and there the multitude were left, on a raft of ice, floating slowly toward the Gulf of Mexico.

The Police were at once marshaled under Commissioner CODDING, and efforts were made to rescue the people from their perilous situation. The danger was that the large body of ice would break to pieces by coming in contact with the shore ice, and that the people on it would be swallowed up and ground to pieces by the icy boulders. The noise of the moving ice was heard at a considerable distance—a hissing, grinding sound, mingled with splashes of broken lumps and the cracking of large cakes as they came in contact with other bodies. A small steamboat was lying about a block below the plank road, and the ice struck her bow, and to this point the crowd rushed, but as the ice came against the bow of the boat it was crushed to pieces, and the distance from the ice to the boat was too great for anything but a frog or a grasshopper to leap. At length a stage-plank was run out from the boat to the moving ice, and over this the excited multitude clambered on board in great haste—some being literally dragged along by their hands and clothes. An anxious traveler, who had lost sight of his wife in the confusion, and was watching his chance, with an overcoat in his hand and a promising baby in his arms, became terribly agitated as his portion of the ice drifted near the boat. Seeing Officer GORDON on the other side of the gap, he called out: "Here, catch this baby," and tossing the infant through the air a distance of twenty or thirty feet, turned to look for his better half. GORDON being an expert base ballist, caught the baby in his hands.

The ice continued to move, and the stage plank was kept in position until the ice was pretty well cleared of its passengers. After the excitement had partially subsided it was discovered that a man and a boy were still on the ice, going down, all the rest having reached the shore in safety. The crowd called to them repeatedly, but they paid no attention, and seemed utterly powerless to make an effort or to comprehend what was said to them. At length Mr. CODDING drew his revolver and fired a shot over their heads, and this recalled their wandering senses, and they found their way to the stage plank and were saved.

In the afternoon $1,000 in currency and $5,000 in promissory notes were stolen from a man named MICHAEL O'MARA, of Arkansas. O'MARA came by the Ohio and Mississippi Railway from Cairo, and was on the ice when it broke up. It was with great difficulty he crossed over, as he got into the water frequently. By dint of great struggling he reached the shore, and was pulled up at the Memphis wharfboat, his clothing being completely saturated with water. He handed his valise to one of the persons who assisted him on the boat, and asked him to take him to a place where he could effect a change of clothing. While making his way through the crowd O'MARA had his suspicions aroused as to the intentions of the fellow to whom he had given his valise, as he seemed anxious to get away with it; O'MARA, however, kept close up to him, and he took him to a saloon on the Levee; when there, O'MARA took out his pocket-book, which contained the key of his valise, and was opening it, when the man who had accompanied him snatched it out of his hand and made off with it. O'MARA was in his stocking feet at the time, and the fellow escaped in the crowd. The pocket-book contained $1,000 in five, ten, and twenty dollar bills, currency, and $5,000 in promissory notes. One of these notes was for $1,800, on E. S. WILLIAMS, Bunker Hill, Illinois; one for $858 on FREDERICK WICK, and another for $370 on JOHN DUNSBERRY. The others are payable in Arkansas. O'MARA was well-known in the city, and had come to purchase supplies. After the robbery, he came up to the Police office and reported it. The matter was immediately put in hand, but the thief has not yet been caught.

The Abdication of the Japanese Tycoon.

From the San Francisco Times, Jan. 3.

The intelligence given in our Japan letter of the abdication of the Tycoon is very important, though as to what will be the immediate effect of this consolidation of power there is some difference of opinion. But, if only for general reasons, there is little doubt that it will result in renewed opposition to foreign intercourse. The spiritual court must, from its nature, be more conservative than the temporal, having much greater reason to dread innovation; and the opening of Japan has proceeded just far enough to make the disadvantages of foreign intercourse apparent to a majority of the people, without enabling them to see what they will ultimately gain by it. No doubt that ancient school of economical philosophers which is represented in this country by such newspapers as the New-York *Tribune* and the Sacramento *Union*, and which has for centuries had complete sway in Japan, is very active just now in showing the subjects of the Mikado how much they lose annually by foreign trade, and urging them to demand complete protection against the "pauper labor" of America and England, which can bring its steam-woven wool and cotton, and its machine-made guns and clocks, thousands of miles, and then undersell the Japanese mechanic. But if a collision is precipitated the country will be entirely opened so much the earlier. In any view of the case, the abdication of the Tycoon is a remarkable act, and, even if a political necessity, shows the Prince to be possessed of the true elements of greatness, as willing to resign power rather than shed the blood of his people.

Curious Phenomenon Observed in Michigan.

From the Detroit Post, Feb. 1.

A gentleman employed at the Detroit and Milwaukee depot states that about 12:45 o'clock yesterday morning he witnessed a most curious phenomenon, which found no parallel in his own experience. He was passing up Woodward-avenue, when he suddenly discovered that he was surrounded by a very brilliant light. The moon was down, the sky was clouded, and there were no street lamps lighted, so that the night was unusually dark. His first thought was that there was an explosion in the street lamp, underneath which he was just passing; but looking up he discovered that this could not be. He then supposed it to be the aurora borealis, but there was none of the well-known characteristics of this illumination of the heavens. The thought of meteors next occurred to him, but he saw no meteoric bodies, and the appearance differed altogether from what he had before witnessed when large meteors had fallen in close proximity to him. The whole city was illuminated as light apparently as day. He was looking up the street, and saw both buildings and trees, and then turned and looked down, seeing the whole length of the avenue to the river and the Canada shore beyond. The light lasted from a quarter to half a minute. He described it as very peculiar. It was not a flash, nor yet a steady light, but seemed to come in waves, and he could think of no comparison except the flapping of the wings of a bird. This phenomenon was also witnessed by other persons. A gentleman employed at the Michigan Central was at the time passing along Third-street, near Howard, and his description of the appearance agrees with that given above. Another gentleman living in the eastern part of the city also witnessed it. The same phenomenon was also seen at Ypsilanti by a gentleman who became somewhat nervous thereat.

A Young Man Killed by his Father.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, Jan. 29.

An awful affair occurred yesterday afternoon at the house of Mr. E. H. DASHREL, on the Raleigh road, about two miles from the city. His son, E. H. DASHREL, a man of dissipated habits, had been out during the day, and came home in the afternoon considerably under the influence of liquor. The father also, it seems, had been drinking, and a quarrel occurred between them about the son's behavior. The latter, it is said, struck his father, and also his mother, and drew a revolver. In the course of the altercation the revolver was discharged, and the ball entered the young man's left breast, just below the nipple, inflicting a fatal wound. He fell to the floor in great agony, and was afterward placed in bed and such aid given him as could be rendered. He suffered greatly until about 1 o'clock this morning, when he expired. The father was arrested yesterday evening by some of the neighbors and brought to the city. Mr. DASHREL is an old citizen of this city, and was formerly the owner of a large amount of property. The father states that the son shot himself by some means.

Major-Gen. Burbridge's Defence of His Administration in Kentucky.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

I have seen an extract of a speech, delivered in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by one S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois, that demands a notice at my hands. This reckless and vindictive man, true to his perverse nature, proceeded to characterize me as the military Jeffries of Kentucky, and "who was so fortunate in arresting and massacring non-combatants and peaceful citizens, and imprisoning women and children placed under his jurisdiction." He is deeply pained that his confederates were arrested in Kentucky, and tried by a court-martial composed of honorable officers of the national army for the crimes of murder and gross outrages against the laws of war, and were convicted upon indisputable evidence, and executed under my administration. His statement that these men were "non-combatants" and "peaceful citizens," is perhaps as near the truth as such a nature is capable of making. These "peaceful citizens" were outlaws against society, and criminals against human nature itself; murdering, robbing and plundering without regard to age, sex or condition. They were men whom no faith would bind, and no circumstances of life appease. They made every community they entered living witnesses of their ferocious crimes. It will sound strange to the citizens and good-thinking people of this country to hear from the halls of Congress, a court composed of honorable soldiers, who had sustained the burdens of many a bloody battle-field, charged with the crime of massacring "non-combatants and peaceable citizens." To say nothing of my own sense of justice and honor, I apprehend that there is not a heart so debased, unless it be among this man's faithful confederates, as to believe such a statement, and not another tongue so false as to utter it.

It is again stated that I imprisoned some women and children placed under my protection. The truth is, that some women of notoriously treasonable character, for aiding and abetting the enemies of the country, and who sought to compass the destruction of our troops, were ordered out to the State of Kentucky by me, acting under a general order from Gen. SHERMAN, far more rigorous, but not the less just, than my own. No woman was ever "imprisoned;" no child was ever "imprisoned" by me. Thus this charge is as willfully and perversely false as the other.

For the discharge of my duty to my country in the most humane manner compatible with the public safety, I have been maligned and traduced by the whole pack of traitors, North and South. That duty was performed faithfully and earnestly. If the times ever demanded it, which may God avert, it shall be done again, earnestly, promptly and effectually. It is to be regretted that the hand of justice fell so heavily only upon the misguided, but none the less criminal, traitors of the South. If those in the North who inspired this crime had possessed their courage, justice would have been more equally distributed. Their shield was their cowardice, not their patriotism or their virtue. If I am to be proscribed for my services to my country, let the truth be known. I shall not tamely submit to have my character aspersed by men so regardless of truth and honor, and so wantonly malicious toward the soldiers of this Union as this representative of treason in the Congress of the nation. I have no excuse to give and no apology to make for my presence in Washington. I presume that even a Federal soldier may visit the capital of the country he has fought to sustain whenever he may think proper. It is but little to me who thinks to the contrary, and least of all those whose records are blackened by disloyalty.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
(late) Major-General U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1868.

Revision of the Jury Lists in South Carolina—Order by Gen. Canby.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 27, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11: I. It having been represented that, owing to certain informalities and non-compliance with certain regulations prescribed by the laws of the State and by military orders for drawing juries in South Carolina, such drawings have, in some cases, been rendered irregular and invalid, it is ordered:

1. That juries heretofore drawn, or which, previous to the regular special terms of their Circuit Courts now approaching, may be drawn for a Circuit or District Court, in any judicial district of South Carolina, whether the provisions of General Orders, No. 32, or No. 89, or No. 100, of the year 1867, from these headquarters, were regarded in the preparation of the list from which any drawing was made or may be made, and whatever such drawing was, or may be, at a regular term of any court, or at an extra court, or by the Clerk of a court and the Sheriff of a district, in the presence of a magistrate, and whether such extra court, or drawing by the officers of any court, was ordered by the Governor of the State, any Judge, Circuit Court or Court of Appeals, are hereby legalized; and the right of challenge, as given by the said General Orders, No. 89, and the necessary drawing of *tales*, are hereby preserved as heretofore.

2. At the next Spring terms of the Circuit and District Courts, respectively, and whensoever thereafter new jury lists are to be made for any district, jury lists shall be prepared from the list of all male citizens therein who shall have paid taxes within the twelve months next preceding, and challenging shall be allowed, in conformity with General Orders No. 89.

3. Upon the return of the *venires* the presiding Judge of the Court shall be authorized, at the empanelling of juries so drawn, to set aside any juror for personal unfitness by reason of intellectual or moral disqualifications: *Provided*, that race, color, or former condition of servitude shall not of itself be a ground of exclusion.

II. The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions in South Carolina are hereby invested with concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of all cases and matters of which the District Courts have jurisdiction under the constitution and laws of the State.

III. The provisions of the act of General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, entitled "an Act to amend the law in relation to tenants," approved Dec. 19, 1866, shall be construed to extend and apply to all cases of tenancies, whether at will or for a term limited by the act of the parties or by the operation of law, and whether such tenancies were created by parol, or by written leases, or contracts of letting, wherever rent shall be due and in arrears, or wherever the tenant shall hold over after the cessation of his right of occupancy. Whenever application is made to a magistrate to remove a tenant for any cause within the intent of said act as hereby construed, it shall be the duty of such magistrate and of the sheriff or constable to proceed under the act herein recited, and to charge no greater fees than those therein prescribed.

IV. In no criminal case, where there is appeal from any other court to the Court of Appeals, shall it be necessary for the accused to appear in person before the Court of Appeals; but in a case of capital felony, the Court of Appeals, at its discretion with regard to expediency as to the time and place of sentence, may order a prisoner to be brought before it.

By command of
Brevet Major-Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Foreigners Cannot be Divorced by Michigan Courts.

Although a Judge in Michigan recently divorced a couple who were "married for fun," some other parties are not so fortunate in their application, as appears from the following, which we find in the Detroit *Advertiser*:

"Yesterday Judge WALKER, of the Circuit Court, in the case of ELIZABETH BROWN against BENJAMIN BROWN, the former claiming a divorce from the latter on the ground of habitual drunkenness on the part of BROWN, stated that the evidence tended very strongly to prove the charge, but upon other grounds he felt that he must dismiss the bill, and it was dismissed accordingly. The opinion of the Court concludes as follows:

"The parties are Canadians and were married some ten years since, and there lived until 1860, when the defendant left the complainant and came to Michigan. The complainant testifies that she wrote to him that she would come and live with him if he would keep sober. He replied that he would do as he pleased—keep drunk or sober. She then followed him to this State, but it does not appear that she even saw the defendant here or tried to see him. He then returned to Canada, where he still resides. The complainant, as she testifies, has continued to reside in this State, and had so resided for over a year when this bill was filed. There is no other evidence of such residence, and none whatever showing that she came to Michigan to become in good faith a resident here. The strong presumption arising from the facts which do appear, is that she came and has remained here merely to enable her to get a divorce for a cause for which she could not get one in Canada. It is a sufficient calamity that our citizens can get divorces upon such easy terms. The law was not intended to, and does not authorize the granting of a divorce to parties who come into the State merely to get one. They must be residents in good faith. In this case there is no evidence that the complainant even resided in this country for an hour, although the bill avers such residence."

On Sunday last the telegraph wires from Plaister Cove, Nova Scotia, to New-Orleans, La., were in direct connection and uninterrupted communications were sent a distance of 3,084 miles. The route worked was through Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New-York City; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; and Louisville, Ky., to New-Orleans, La. This, probably, is the longest stretch of wire ever worked direct.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

NO. III.

Hon. John Sherman, Chairman Senate Committee on Finance:

It gives me no pleasure to multiply the errors in your Report unless they bear directly upon the grave question of the preservation of the public faith. If I leave this branch of the subject at the close of this letter, it is not because it is exhausted, but because I shall better occupy time and space in demonstrating the incorrectness of your conclusions, and the fatal results which would inevitably follow their adoption.

Although correct in the statement that the legal tender notes issued under the Act of February, 1862, on account of their convertibility into 5-20s, were preferable to those afterward issued, you are entirely wrong in the assertion that "it became necessary to depreciate them in order to create a market for the bonds." This language would have had a treasonable sound in 1863. It was not true then, it is not now. The right of conversion of legal tenders ceased on the 1st of July, 1863. Its approach was marked by no special increase in the amount funded, which had not then reached one-half the five hundred millions. After that date funding went on precisely as before. This element had not the slightest effect upon the loan.

The Finance Committee ought to be just enough to attribute the final success of this loan to its true cause—the energy and skill of JAY COOKE & CO., FISK & HATCH, and other agents, who took it in hand. It was their labor and money, aided, of course, by our victories in the field, that made this loan a success; not the least element of which, was their statement that it was a gold loan. From February, 1862, to April, 1863, only a little more than $25,000,000 had been taken. Within four months the sales were increased to $250,000,000. It can hardly be supposed that the Senate Finance Committee are willing now to turn upon the people whom these agents induced to loan their money to an imperiled country in the midst of war, and deny the authority and repudiate the statements upon the faith of which the loan was secured. This would be neither good statesmanship nor common honesty.

You also inform the country that "Congress uniformly *refused* (!) to declare this (the coin) construction as to the Five-Twenty bonds, but did not do so as to the Ten-Forty bonds." It requires a full exercise of that charity which "excuseth all things" to pass such a statement as an error, and impute it to careless use of terms and general ignorance of the facts of history. Congress *never did refuse* to declare this construction as to the 5-20s. If the question had been raised during the war Congress would have affirmed it, and you would have been among the foremost to approve it. The word "refuse" implies the direct action of Congress on the question. Such action never was had, for it was then supposed that the legislative practice and Treasury usage of forty years had settled the fact that the language used in the act of February, 1862, made these bonds payable in coin, and therefore such action was unnecessary. You should correct this unfortunate mistake. It is a heavy imputation upon the integrity of the National Legislature—a withering blast to the National credit, a serious reflection upon the National honor—to send the declaration forth to the world, under the high sanction of the Senate Committee on Finance, that this subject has been presented to Congress for its action, and that body has refused to declare these bonds payable in coin. How the word coin came to be used in connection with the principal of the 10-40s I shall explain hereafter. It would be a digression to do so now, when I am occupied with the subject of "mistakes" alone.

An unwarrantable, and, it is to be hoped, unintentional, imputation upon the National faith lies hidden in the following paragraph, and its mischief arises from its ingenious sophistry. You say:

> "The law does not expressly provide that the principal is payable in coin, but does provide that the interest 'shall be paid in coin,' thus raising the implication that the principal may not be."

Congress has declared, in connection with another subject, that the interest upon "all bonds and notes shall be paid in coin." The statement is so far true. But the aspect in which you state this truth, and all the inferences and implications drawn from it in that aspect, are completely erroneous and without foundation.

The plain meaning of this collocation of words is, that the legislative provisions under which the Five-twenties are issued declare that the interest upon them shall be paid in coin, and omit all mention of the principal. You thus raise the implication that the principal may be paid in something else; and if these premises were true, there would be some reason for the implication.

But these premises are not true. There is no foundation for the inference, and the distortion of sense and perversion of language here made to raise the implication, if so intended, would deserve as heavy a censure as the assertion of a positive untruth. Now, what are the facts?

By the second section of the Act of February, 1862, the Secretary is authorized to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, and therefor "to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after five years, and payable in twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually." He may also "dispose of such bonds at any time, at their market value, for the coin of the United States or for any Treasury notes that have been, or that may be hereafter issued." Another section declares that "all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin or in demand notes, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a specific fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment, in coin, of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made with each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which shall, in like manner, be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Here is all the legislation pertinent to the principal and interest of the Five-twenty bonds, considered separately from the other debt. It makes no distinction between interest and principal; it lays no foundation for an implication to the prejudice of either. It provides for the payment of both in the same language—it places both upon the same level. It solemnly sets apart the coin from duties; first, to the payment of the interest, and, second, to the purchase or payment of the principal. It does not authorize the Secretary to convert this coin into something of less value and then apply it. No! It is as plain an obligation as words can impose, to set apart the Customs duties in coin, as a sacred trust-fund—of which the Government is the sole trustee—to be used for the payment of both principal and interest as they mature; and if it accumulates, it should be held, or used only to purchase in the debt. Every sale of gold the Secretary makes is a breach of trust, excusable only upon the assumed certainty of our ability and our intention to pay the funded debt in gold as it matures. I submit to your more considerate judgment whether these provisions do not establish the legal obligation to pay the principal of these bonds in gold, independently of all other considerations. The financial world thinks so, and the Supreme Court, if the question is ever presented, will so decide.

In another place, legislating on a subject wholly different, Congress has made use of the expression that certain notes "shall be a legal tender, &c., and shall be received in payment of all demands upon the United States, except the interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin." Now, bonds and notes, as here used, refer no more to 5-20s than to any other bonds. The language affects the entire debt if it does this part of it; and if it implies that the principal of the 5-20s is to be paid in legal tenders, the same is true of the sixes of 1842, which we have paid in coin, the loan of 1847, which we we are now paying in coin, and the sixes of 1861, which you admit are so payable. That it does not apply to these loans Congress has in fact declared; not only by its silence while the loans of '42 and '45 were being so paid, but by its sanction of those payments. It does not, nor was it intended to have any effect upon, or relation to, the principal of either.

We are dealing with great interests and important facts, with the faith and honor of the Republic, and the legislative record of her financial history. Let us deal with them soberly, honestly, and in a patriotic spirit. In the name of the Republic, in her fair and honorable name, as yet untarnished by the smut of repudiation, I call upon you, as one of her financial representatives, to reject this groundless assumption, and declare that the Congress of the United States has not yet descended to the pettifogging legislation, which such a construction would imply.

I claim now to have destroyed the whole foundation upon which the argument against the coin payment of the Five-twenties is based, by showing that all the facts upon which it is predicated are erroneous. It is said:

First—That legal-tender notes to the "amount of $400,000,000 were issued before the bonds were negotiated." I have shown that $13,000,000 5-20s were sold before a legal tender was issued, except those authorized by the act of February, 1862, which you say "could not have had a less market-value than the bonds."

Secondly—It is asserted that the Legal-tender act of July 11, 1862, was passed "before any of the 5-20 bonds were negotiated." I have shown that thirteen millions had then been negotiated.

Thirdly—You admit that, "if the question rested solely on the act of February, 1862, it would manifestly be a breach of faith to redeem the bonds with United States notes." I have shown that a part of them were issued before any other act was passed, and as you say they are "all of the same legal character," it follows that the question does rest solely on the act of February, 1862.

Fourthly—You have said that the construction of the Secretary, and the declarations of his agents that this loan was payable in gold were not given and made "until after the bonds were negotiated." I have shown that the construction was given before a bond was issued, that it accompanied the issue *pari passu*, and that on the faith of it the bonds were subscribed for and purchased.

Fifthly—You have asserted that Congress has uniformly refused to sanction this (coin) construction as to the 5-20 bonds. I have demonstrated that they never did so refuse, and that they have impliedly sanctioned it.

Sixthly—Your report seems to give sanction to an unwarranted implication against their payment in coin, founded upon provisions which I have shown impose a legal liability so to pay it, which liability has also been impliedly sanctioned by Congress.

I leave this portion of the discussion here. In my next I hope to develop some considerations which will be more interesting, and give room for a more comprehensive view of the financial situation, than the narrow task of pointing out errors has thus far permitted.

ADIRONDACK.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Report to the Department of State, by Samuel B. Ruggles, Delegate from the United States in the International Money Conference at Paris, 1867.

PARIS, Nov. 7, 1867.

SIR: The official reports of the eight successive sessions of "The International Monetary Conference," at Paris, terminating on the 6th of July last, heretofore transmitted to the Department of State, show the general features of the plan of monetary unification agreed to by the Conference. Briefly repeated, they are as follows:

1. A single standard, exclusively of gold.
2. Coins of equal weight and diameter.
3. Of equal quality, (or *titre*,) nine-tenths fine.
4. The weight of the present five-franc gold piece, 1,612.70 milligrams, to be the unit, with its multiples. [The weight of the present gold dollar of the United States is 1,671.50 milligrams. The value of the excess over the five-franc gold piece, 58.60 milligrams, slightly exceeds three and a half cents. To encourage the reduction of the United States half-eagle and of the British sovereign to the value and weight of twenty-five francs, the Conference unanimously recommended the issue of a new coin of that weight and value by France and the other gold-coining nations. The reduction in value of the half-eagle would slightly exceed seventeen and a half cents; in the sovereign, four cents.]
5. The coins of each nation to continue to bear the names and emblems preferred by each, but to be legal tenders, public and private, in all.

The Conference have requested the Government of France to invite the different nations to answer, by the 15th of February next, whether they would unite in placing their respective monetary systems on the basis indicated by the Conference, as above stated; and after receiving their answers to convene, if necessary, a new or further conference.

By these proceedings and official reports, the whole question of monetary unification is now distinctly presented for consideration and decision to the Governmental authorities of the United States, executive and legislative.

The following additional report, mainly explanatory of the grounds taken in the Conference in behalf of the United States, embodies statements which may possibly facilitate to some extent the examination of the subject.

1. All the independent sovereignties of Europe, with the possible exception of some small portions of Northern Germany, were represented in the Conference by delegates duly accredited. The delegates from Prussia appear on the roll as representing that power only, but from the fact of their repeatedly abstaining from voting on certain questions in the Conference "without the consent of the Confederated States," they were practically considered as representing all the States and communities of northern Germany now confederated with Prussia. There were no separate delegates from the Kingdom of Saxony, or either of the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, or Frankfort. There were separate delegates from Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria. None of the nations west of the Atlantic were represented, except the United States of America.

The nineteen nations appearing by delegates in the Conference were entered alphabetically on the roll, by their French designations, in which order they voted.

Their aggregate population, European and American, a little exceeds 320,000,000. The population of the dependencies of these nations in Asia, is estimated at 190,000,000. There were no separate delegates from any portion of the West or the East Indies, not even from Australia, which plays a part so important in furnishing gold to British India and other oriental countries.

It is, indeed, specially noticeable in the reported discussions of the Conference, how little account was made of that populous quarter of the globe in estimating the world-wide advantages of a common money; and this omission has become more worthy of remark from the circumstance, that information reached Paris, soon after the adjournment of the Conference, that measures were in actual progress, at Pekin, for striking for the use of the immense population of China, coins of the weight and value respectively of twenty francs, of five francs, and of one franc, bearing on their face the head of the Chinese Emperor, thereby assimilating the money of the Celestial Empire to that of Europe.

The interesting fact is stated in a historical report (recently published by a member of the British embassy) of the money of Japan, that it possesses a coinage of gold and silver in some essential features resembling that of France, particularly in a double standard, under which the ratio of silver to gold is fixed at 13½ to 1.

It appears that, in ignorance of the actual relative values of the two metals in our Atlantic world, (of 15 or 16 to 1,) these Pagan Asiatics had fixed the ratio at only 4 to 1, which great exaggeration of silver they were furthermore induced to continue by a treaty in 1858, under which they were rapidly despoiled of their gold in large quantities by some of the traders from Christian nations. The partial correction of the mistake in 1860, by raising the ratio to 13½ to 1, (if any ratio fixed by governmental regulation be admissible at all,) shows an advance of intelligence in this distant region, inspiring the hope that, in due time, at least a portion of Eastern Asia may be brought within a world-embracing and world-protecting belt of monetary unification.

The British colonies in continental North America, recently consolidated, by Imperial authority, in the "Dominion" of Canada, were represented in the Conference only as a part of the British Empire by the delegates from the United Kingdom. That young but rising Power, though remaining in form a colonial dependency, now possesses, under the ninety-first section of the act of the Imperial Parliament of the 29th of March, 1867, the sovereign and "exclusive legislative authority" to regulate its own "currency and coinage," already much assimilated to the decimal system of the United States. The deep interest in the success of the pending measure of unification manifested by Mr. BOUCHETTE and other intelligent Canadian officials, who were at Paris to superintend the exhibition of the products of their country, affords ground for believing that the general conclusions and the basis now proposed by the Conference, will command the ready assent and coöperation of that active and interesting portion of the North American continent.

Of the Mohammedan nations, the Ottoman empire was represented in the Conference by His Excellency DJEMIL-PACHA, its Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

The ambassador to France from Persia (sometimes called the "France of Asia,") a personage of singular intelligence, had also manifested a lively interest in the proposed monetary reform, but was obliged to leave Paris on the eve of the first meeting of the Conference. It is worthy of notice that the standard of the gold coin of Persia is .900 fine, being the same as that of the United States, while that of Turkey is still higher, being .915 fine. The principal gold piece of Persia is worth 22.27 francs; that of Turkey 22.48 francs.

2. There is good reason to believe that the disparity in the representation of the two continents, was not occasioned by any want of consideration for the nations of Central and South America, but solely by want of time to reach them with formal invitations.

Wholly disclaiming any wish to exceed the limits of his proper authority, the undersigned would respectfully suggest for the discreet consideration of the Government at Washington, whether it would not be desirable for the United States, either singly or in coöperation with France, to invite the early attention of the independent American nations of Spanish or Portuguese origin, now nine or ten in number, to the proposed plan of monetary unification, in the hope that the whole of the Western Hemisphere may be brought into line in this onward march of modern civilization.

The long array of States in Central and South America, which for brevity may be classed among the "Latin" nations, now embraces in the aggregate a population of more than thirty millions of inhabitants, enjoying an oceanic commerce with the United States, Great Britain, and France, (the three great coining nations,) exceeding yearly two hundred millions of dollars, and above all, possessing the larger portion of the grand trunk of the broad metalliferous mountain range stretching from Cape Horn to the Arctic Ocean. Our own gold and silver-bearing, snow-clad Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains are only the offspring and offshoots of the Sierra Madre, itself a prolongation of the Cordilleras, first yielding up their metallic treasures to the Spanish nations planted by CORTEZ and PIZARRO. Speaking the languages of Spain and Portugal, these "Latin" races of the two Americas approach, to say the least, in general culture and intelligence, some of the Teutonic and Sclavonic races represented in the Conference.

3. The clear and comprehensive vision of the far-seeing advocates in Europe of monetary unification, has fully discerned the grandeur of uniting the two hemispheres in one common civilization. M. ESQUIROU DE PARIEU, Vice-President of the Council of State of France, who presided with eminent wisdom and dignity over the Conference at several of its most important meetings, declares, in one of his learned and luminous monetary essays, now lighting the path of the older world, that "a monetary union of Western Europe and the Transatlantic nations would possess an incontestable importance. Above all," he adds, "it would produce a grand moral effect." As if foreseeing, with the eye of prophecy, a continental if not a world-wide "solidarity" for the "dollar," founded historically on the past, he adds, "the Americans can never regard their dollar as a merely national coin, after having borrowed it from their neighboring Spanish colonists."

As a matter of historic truth, Spain itself had borrowed the "dollar" from Austria, during their union under the common Empire of CHARLES the Fifth. The "Joachim's *thaler*," first coined in the silver mines of the Bohemian *valley* of Saint Joachim, (or James,) is the great ancestor, in fact, of the American dollar. In purity of origin and length of lineage, it must surely suffice to satisfy the most aristocratic tastes of modern Europe.

Nor is there any such diversity in the coinages of the Central and South American nations, or difference from those of Europe or the United States, as to render the task of unification seriously difficult on their part.

Their various doubloons, if increased in weight and value to one hundred francs, would become at once equivalent to the double eagle (or twenty dollars) of the United States, or to four British sovereigns, (when reduced as now proposed,) and current, without recoinage, brokerage or other impediment, throughout the world. This enlarged doubloon, divided in halves and quarters, would supply for the people of Spanish America one convenient coin, equivalent to fifty francs, or an eagle of the United States, or two British sovereigns; and another coin, equivalent to twenty-five francs, or a United States half-eagle, or one British sovereign. Mexico has already a gold coin of twenty *pesos*, finely executed; and Peru has a gold piece of twenty *soles*; each of them being nearly equivalent to the double eagle.

The report then briefly considers the intermediate importance of the Western Hemisphere not only as a large producer of gold, but as the stepping-stone between Western Europe and Estern Asia, recently much enhanced in importance by steam navigation on the Pacific. Carefully prepared statistics are then presented of the amounts of gold respectively coined by the United States, by Great Britain and by France, with estimates of the cost of recoining the amounts now outstanding in the United States and Great Britain.

The total coinage (in round numbers) from 1793 to 1851, of the three nations, was $984,000,000; being $180,000,000 by the United States, $480,000,000 by Great Britain, and $424,000,000 by France.

The total in the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866 was $2,108,000,000; being $665,000,000 by the United States, $355,000,000 by Great Britain, and $987,000,000 by France.

The amount of gold now in actual circulation in France, Belgium and Italy, is estimated by M. DE PARIEU, and other distinguished economists of Europe, at 7,000,000,000 of francs, or $1,400,000,000. The amount in circulation in the residue of continental Europe would probably carry the total to $1,800,000,000. To suppose that the seventeen nations, from the Atlantic to the Volga, would or could unite in recoining such an amount, and in abandoning every vestige of the monetary portion of the metric system, merely to adopt the existing coinage of the United States, with only $300,000,000 outstanding, would be preposterous indeed.

It will be borne in mind that this expense of recoinage by the several nations is to be incurred but once for all, while the incessant remeltings and recoinages under the present system by the mints of different nations are a constant and needless diminution of the monetary wealth of the world. The burden principally falls on the nations, like the United States, which export gold needing to be recoined, the value of which abroad is reduced precisely by the cost of its recoinage.

The estimate of $1,400,000,000 as the gold circulation of France, Italy and Belgium will not be regarded as exaggerated when we consider the heavy drain of silver from France during the last fifteen years, in connection with the fact that its silver coinage from 1795 to 1851 had amounted to 4,457,595,345 francs, or $891,519,069. Of this large amount, at least $750,000,000 are said to have been exported within the last fifteen years, principally to the East Indies, leaving the amount of silver now in circulation in France not exceeding $150,000,000.

The coinage of silver at the Royal Mint of Great Britain in the ten years from 1857 to 1866, both inclusive, was only £3,677,182, or $18,385,910. The total coinage of silver in France during the reign of the present Emperor, in the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866, was only 215,561,101 francs, or $43,112,180. The silver coinage of France, Great Britain, and the United States, from 1851 to 1866, was, in round numbers, only $117,000,000, against a gold coinage, in the same period, of $2,108,000,000.

So severe, indeed, had become the destitution of small silver in 1865, that the treaty of the 23d of December, of that year, authorizing the issue of silver of denominations less than five francs, reduced its standard about seven per cent., (from .900 fine to .835 fine,) to prevent its further disappearance. At the same time, it limited the amount to be coined in France to 239,000,000 francs, or $47,800,000.

Fortunately for France and the commercial world, the surplus gold of the United States was at hand ready to be recoined. Steadily filling the immense vacuum caused by this great export of silver, it now invigorates every branch of industry in France.

The monetary movement in the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866, on the waters of the globe, signally illustrates the power of the oceans not to divide but to unite the continents in a common "solidarity." Subdued by steam to the use of man, they are now incessantly ministering to the wide-spread monetary necessities of the human race. It needs but a glimpse of their statistics to map out the great oceanic monetary currents. Within that brief period, only the dawn of the opening auriferous era, we discern a mass of gold, in the aggregate exceeding $500,000,000, moving across the Atlantic from the United States; another and still larger volume of $833,000,000 pouring out from Australia upon the surrounding Oriental waters, and at least one-half finding its way to London over the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; another golden mass of $620,000,000 crossing the British Channel into France, while the great countercurrent of $565,000,000 of silver, largely derived from France, is seen flowing out of England and up the Mediterranean on its way to the ever-absorbing East.

6. While we see the gold of the United States largely diminished by export to other nations, it should be considered that its present product may rapidly and largely increase under the stimulating influence of the Pacific Railway and its branches, (the main line being now in vigorous progress,) penetrating our metalliferous interior, and greatly facilitating and encouraging our mining industry by the cheap and expeditious carriage, not only of machinery, but of food in large quantities, both from the Pacific slope and the fertile valley of the Mississippi. With these superadded facilities, our rate of product of gold for the next fifteen years, to say the least, can hardly diminish. At only $60,000,000 yearly, (the average rate for the last fifteen years,) our product in the next fifteen years will add to the gold of the world $900,000,000. It certainly is not impossible, nor very improbable, that this amount may be considerably exceeded. It was in view of the large and inevitable addition to our gold product that the undersigned deemed it necessary to insist in the Conference, in behalf of the United States, that the work of monetary unification, with its consequent recoinage, must be accomplished "now or never."

The interesting theme of the future development of the trade and power of the two Americas on the Pacific, an ocean as yet almost unoccupied, would open a field of view quite too large for exploration on the present occasion. Confining our examination to their mining industry, it is enough to say, that by the natural increase of their population, incessantly swelled by immigration from overcrowded Europe, at least 130,000,000 of inhabitants, under Governments more or less united or confederated, will be found, at the end of the next fifty years, in possession of the whole line of the gold and silver-bearing Cordilleras and their branches from Behring's Straits to the confines of Patagonia. Their incalculable masses of treasure, now comparatively dormant, but then brought actively out to light, will be counted indifferently by dollars and by francs. We need but to look calmly and clearly ahead to perceive and to feel, that it has already become, not only the privilege, but the solemn duty of the United States and of all the nations of the western hemisphere, custodians, under the irresistible logic of events, of so large a portion of the money of the world, to secure the uniformity of its coinage, for no narrow "inch of time," but for the unnumbered ages yet to come.

Above all, let us never forget that the two Americas are Christian members of the great family of nations, and that the unification of money may be close akin to other and higher objects of Christian concord. We cannot wisely or rightfully remain in continental isolation. Integral portions of the mighty organism of modern civilization, let us ever fraternally and promptly take our part in the world-wide works of peace.

7. The present heterogeneous condition of the coinages of Europe was originally and primarily caused by the downfall of the Roman Empire. The wide-spread rule of AUGUSTUS and his successors embraced a population of various races, estimated at its zenith at one hundred and twenty millions. His vigorous arm suppressed the private coinages of the leading Roman families under the Republic. The coin of his Government bore "the image and superscription of CÆSAR" throughout the wide extent of the Empire. An horitative alike on the Jordan and the Thames, the far-reaching Imperial edict regulated the money of Judea, and restrained the rude coinage of the barbarous tribes of Britain.

It is true that the Imperial money, subject, like all human things, to the fundamental law of demand and supply, largely fluctuated in value during the first four centuries, but its coinage remained directly or indirectly subject to the central authority until the final wreck and disintegration of the Empire.

By that momentous event Western Europe was strewed with fragments from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and the wall of Britain. The monetary fabric, once so firmly united, shared the fate of the Empire. Petty chieftains, seizing the political *débris*, built up petty States, lay and ecclesiastic, by hundreds on hundreds, each of them claiming, and most of them exercising, the sovereign power of coining money. Preeminently was this the case in that portion of Europe now called "Germany," which bears even yet on its motley political surface, and still more strikingly on its diversified coinage, the marks of the great disintegration. Even the most powerful of the German Emperors seemed unaware of the necessity of centralizing and regulating the coinage of money. In 910 we find OTHO the Second, of the great and then dominant Saxon line, granting licenses to the Archbishop of Strasburg and the Bishops in its vicinity, to exercise this high function of sovereignty.

Nor was this mingling of God and Mammon confined to Germany. Before the extinction of the Heptarchy similar powers had been vested in the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, while France was annoyed for centuries with the varying coinages, not only of petty feudal Sovereigns, but of Abbots and other ecclesiastics of high and low degree, perhaps quite as fit for the trust as the ignorant Princes at their side. The cabinets of coins in Europe are filled with the heterogeneous issues of mediæval France and modern Germany.

There may now be seen at the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia, specimens of the coinages, not only of the royal houses of Germany, but of the secondary Dukedoms and minor principalities of Brunswick, Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, Bernburg, Oldenburg, Reuss, Lippe, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Schwartzburg, Hohenlohe, Hohenzollern and Waldeck; some of them ruling populations of less than one hundred thousand souls.

8. For this fragmentary state of things there could be but one remedy. The disintegrated political and monetary world must be reintegrated; and this has been the tedious task of the last ten or twelve centuries. During this long interval of reconstruction the scattered members of the once united monetary organism have been slowly coming together. Hundreds of petty Sovereignties have been already extinguished or consolidated, giving place to large and efficient nations.

The fusion of the seven little kingdoms of the Heptarchy in the undivided realm of England; the conjunction, in Spain, of the crowns of Castile and Arragon; the consolidation of the provinces of France, and consequent extinction of feudal rule and feudal coinage; the union of the three kingdoms in the British Islands;—all becoming centres of monetary reform, in which discordant coinages have been melted into unity;—the recent conjunction of the fragmentary portions of the Italian peninsula, incoherent and jarring for centuries; the unifying operations now in vigorous progress in northern Germany; and above all, the advent and progress of the great empire of Russia, emerging from Asia and steadily moving into eastern Europe, have all converged to one grand monetary result—the diminution in number of the coining nations, enabling them all at last to meet face to face in general and friendly conference, as they have just done for the first time in the history of man.

It is true that a cluster of smaller principalities with mimic sovereignties may yet remain in Germany, portions of a more numerous group, whose multifarious and multitudinous silver coinages had been so long the annoyance and pest of every traveler through central Europe; but recent events give reason for hope that a confederation, if not the political unity, of their intelligent populations, which may utter a common voice for a common money, will not be much longer postponed.

9. From this hasty sketch of the coinages of Europe, we may point with just satisfaction to the historical contrast furnished by the United States of America.

The thirteen colonies which first occupied that portion of the North American continent extending southwardly from the great chain of lakes nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, brought with them, or soon adopted, the "pound" as their unit of money. The twenty silver shillings which they coined, being reduced in weight, were not equal in value to the pound sterling of the parent country. The pound of some of the colonies was not worth in silver more than three dollars and thirty-three cents, measured in the present money of the United States. In others it was worth only two dollars and fifty cents. The natural attachment of the colonists to the traditions of the parent country, nevertheless, induced them to retain the inconvenient and absurd subdivisions of shillings, pence and farthings, with their three different divisors.

Several of the colonies coined silver money of small denominations, with subdivisions in copper, until the restoration of CHARLES the Second to the throne of England. A royal order issued by his authority about the year 1660, strictly prohibited any further coinage by the colonies, as the usurpation of a sovereign power. Their coinages consequently ceased or greatly diminished until the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, after which various coins were issued by the several "States" claiming to be sovereign, until the final adoption of the dollar as the coin of the United States. To comprehend clearly that important event, we must briefly revert to the history of the "pound."

The money pound of England is of French origin. CHARLEMAGNE, crowned "CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Emperor of the West," in the year 800, sought, like his Imperial predecessor, the first AUGUSTUS, to unify the money of his Empire. With that view he ordained that the French livre, or pound weight of silver, should constitute the monetary livre, or pound of money. This livre, carried across the channel into England by WILLIAM of Normandy, was imposed by him, as Conqueror, on the English people. The "Tower pound," actually containing a pound weight of silver, bears date in 1066, the year of the Conquest. The word, however, failed long ago to possess any truthful significance, for the money pound has been steadily dwindling in weight for the last eight centuries, until the twenty shillings into which it is now divided actually contain less than one-quarter of a pound of pure silver.

On the recognition by England, in 1783, of the political independence of the United States, their then existing political organization, "The Continental Congress of the Confederation," deemed it proper, also, to throw off the monetary yoke of pounds, shillings, pence and farthings. On the 6th of July, 1785, this continental Congress unanimously passed the memorable monetary ordinance reported by the "grand committee of thirteen," of which RUFUS KING, one of the wisest and most far-seeing of the statesmen of America, was a member. Not only did it omit in any way to recognize the pound, but it distinctly brought in and established the dollar as the permanent monetary unit of the United States. Its precise weight was fixed by a subsequent ordinance, passed on the 8th of August, 1786, which further provided for the issue of a gold coin of ten dollars, to bear the impress of the eagle, which imperial emblem had been selected in 1782, in view of the national sovereignty then clearly discerned in the future. What was far more important, the ordinance expressly provided that the dollar should be decimally divided.

This cardinal monetary reform preceded, by at least six years, the establishment of the "metric system" of France, with the consequent decimalization of its coin in 1792, under which the ancient "livre" of CHARLEMAGNE, dwarfed and shrunk in its long life through the vicissitudes of ten centuries, disappeared from the world.

The Government of the United States has lost no opportunity of commending the metric system to the admiration of its people and of the civilized world. By a recent act of Congress, passed on the excellent report of Mr. KASSON, in the House of Representatives, supported with learning and ability by Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate, its use has been actually legalized throughout the American Union. But the dominant historic fact will forever remain, that the previous step, among the first if not the earliest of the authoritative measures for decimalizing the money of the world, was taken by our young Republic, just emerging from its cradle.

Nor did the services and the example of the United States in the cause of monetary unification stop with the ordinance of 1786. A further and far more comprehensive measure was adopted in 1789, in substituting in place of a loose political confederation, a nation, with a Government throwing the mantle of a common sovereignty over the States and the peoples then united, with the transcendent and exclusive power to establish one uniform coinage for the whole. The great monetary clause in the national Constitution—the most important act of political conjunction which history records—with a sublime forecast of the geographical expansion of the nation then brought into being, is condensed and crystalized in the few brief words, "No State shall coin money," firmly and forever establishing the monetary unity and the monetary sovereignty of the Continental Republic, from ocean to ocean.

10. The first NAPOLEON, looking down on the world from the rock of St. Helena, declared that what Europe most needed was "a common law, a common measure and a common money." This solemn utterance was a legacy not alone to Europe, but to the whole family of nations. It was in 1821, the very year of his disappearance from the world, that the American Secretary of State, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, submitted to the Congress of the United States his celebrated report, pointing out the incalculable advantages of a common measure and a common money, "to overspread the globe," in his own comprehensive language, "from the equator to the poles." With clear political sagacity, he saw and said that the object could only be accomplished "by a general convention of nations, to which the world shall be parties," and "in which the energies of opinion must precede those of legislation." It certainly was the first official proposition for a general monetary convention, known in civil history.

More than forty years elapsed before that memorable proposition was carried in any way into practical effect. It is true that some of the States of Germany had met in a monetary convention in January, 1857, which fixes the values (for purposes of their local Zollverein) of the gold crown, the silver thaler and the silver florin; but no general assembly of nations, by delegates duly accredited, was ever held, in which the question of general monetary unification was openly discussed, until the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in September, 1863. To that body, composed largely of representatives from Governments, an elaborate report was presented by a committee of delegates from fourteen nations, mainly prepared by Mr. SAMUEL BROWN and Prof. LEONE LEVI, of London, both favorably known by their valuable labors in the "International Decimal Association." It recommended the decimalization of the pound sterling, but proposed to retain the pound itself as the monetary unit. It further proposed, that "in respect to silver coins, the dollar reduced in value to five francs, the florin made equal in value to two and one-half francs, and the franc itself should also be retained as units; and that all of them should be decimally divided."

It is gratifying to add that a large and influential party in England, embracing many of its most eminent and intelligent merchants and bankers, (and especially the late Sir WILLIAM BROWN, of Liverpool,) have strongly advocated for several years the decimalization of the pound sterling.

The above-mentioned report coming up for discussion in the Congress at Berlin, the undersigned, as the delegate from the United States, objected to the adoption of the four units, and expressly on the ground, among others, that it would tend to preserve the double standard of gold and silver, and thus prolong the vain attempt to fix by legislative enactment the values of two different metals, in their nature necessarily mutable, and governed only by the fundamental law of demand and supply.

In the course of the discussion, a suggestion was made by Dr. FARR, Registrar-General of the United Kingdom, and one of the most distinguished of the British delegates, that the gold dollar of the United States should be made equal to one-fifth of the British sovereign; to which it was answered, in behalf of the United States, that both the British sovereign and the United States half-eagle of $5 should be reduced to the value of twenty-five francs, and thereby unify at once the gold coinage of the three nations. The difference of opinion on this point between the delegates of Great Britain and those of the United States and of other nations, led the Congress to adjourn without deciding the question.

As a part of the history of monetary unification it is proper to add, that the present Chief-Justice of the United States, while Secretary of the Treasury, practically proposed, in his annual report to Congress in 1862, to unify the coinage of the English races by reducing the value of the half eagle of the United States to that of the British sovereign, which would have required a reduction in the half eagle of 13½ cents. His forcible exposition of the advantages of such a step is still more applicable to the wider measure of unification now proposed by the International Monetary Conference, requiring a further reduction of only four cents.

It must, however, be evident that such a conjunction of the coinages of the United Kingdom and of the United States, embracing a population in Europe and America not exceeding seventy millions, would have brought the conjoined monetary system of the two nations into perpetual antagonism with the system or systems of the European continent, now embracing a population of two hundred and fifty millions—not to mention the possibility, not very far remote, of ultimately bringing the populous nations of eastern Asia, with their four or five hundred millions, into one common world-embracing system, to remain united while modern civilization shall endure.

11. On the 23d of December, 1865, the Governments of France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy made the quadripartite monetary treaty, a translation of which is herewith transmitted.

With profound respect for the distinguished negotiators of the treaty, several of whom were also members of the Conference, we may, nevertheless, assert that its principal value is geographical, in fusing into a single mass, for monetary purposes, the large and important portion of Europe embraced within the boundaries of the four nations, since enlarged by the adhesion of the Pontifical States and of Greece. By this brilliant and masterly consolidation, the gold of Europe is already unified throughout one broad, unbroken belt, from the Atlantic Ocean to the eastern limits of the Grecian Archipelago, constituting an extensive and attractive nucleus, around which the coin of the remaining nations of Europe may readily cluster. Opening wide an unobstructed path through Europe for American coin, it now needs only a brief law of Congress—fixing the weight of the gold dollar at 1.612.90 milligrams—to establish a permanent line of monetary unity spanning the Christian world from San Francisco to the confines of Constantinople.

The treaty is, moreover, of primary importance in prescribing and defining, with scientific precision, the weight, diameter, quality, and "tolerance" of the coin thus unified. On the other hand, it contains provisions which are wholly inadmissible in a general basis of monetary unification for the nations of the world. They are the following:

In including silver in the coin to be unified, thereby rendering it necessary to fix a permanent ratio between the values of gold and of silver:

In limiting the amount of silver coin, of denominations less than five francs, to six francs *per capita*, for the population of each nation:

In prohibiting the issue of any gold coin of an intermediate denomination between ten francs and twenty francs, or between twenty francs and fifty francs, a prohibition which would prevent the issue, not only of the twenty-five franc coin required by the interests of the United States and other nations, but of a fifteen franc gold coin, which may soon become necessary in unifying the coinages of Germany and, perhaps, of Holland.

It is enough to add that the Conference, in view of these provisions, did not adopt the treaty as the fundamental basis of their plan of unification.

Want of space compels us to omit heads 12 and 13, discussing the interesting questions of the "double standard" and the "common denominator."

After earnest discussion a denominator or unit equivalent to and equiponderant with the existing gold five-franc coin of France, was adopted by yeas and nays, on a roll-call of the nations, thirteen voting in its favor, and two, Great Britain and Sweden, in favor of a unit of ten francs.

On these all questions, the interests of monetary unification were materially advanced by the publication at Paris of the concise but admirable letter from Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Senator in Congress from the State of Ohio, a copy of which has been already communicated to the Department of State, but which for more convenient reference is now transmitted herewith in duplicate.

His opinions are unmistakably expressed in the following extracts:

"As the gold 5-franc piece is now in use by over sixty millions of people of several different nationalities, and is of convenient form and size, it may well be adopted by other nations as the common standard of value, leaving to each nation to regulate the divisions of this unit in silver coin or tokens.

"If this is done, France will surely abandon the impossible effort of making two standards of value. Gold coins will answer all the purposes of European commerce. A common gold standard will regulate silver coinage.

"In England, many persons of influence, and different Chambers, are earnestly in favor of the proposed change in the coinage. The change is so slight with them, that an enlightened self-interest will soon induce them to make it; especially if we make the greater change in our coinage.

"We can easily adjust the reduction with the public creditors in the payment or conversion of their securities, while private creditors might be authorized to recover upon the old standard."

In connection with the propositions so clearly stated, it should be borne in mind that the change proposed in the weight of the dollar might be made, if necessary, so far prospective as to permit most of the private contracts now existing to mature. In point of fact, no practical inconvenience was experienced from the act of Congress of 1834, which reduced the weight of the gold dollar more than five per cent.

14. "It is due to the British delegates, Mr. THOS. GRAHAM, Master of the Royal Mint, and Mr. RIVERS WILSON, of the British Treasury, to acknowledge their personal intelligence and liberality in the Conference. They voted in favor of the single standard and other important propositions, but were compelled, under the strictly limited instructions from their Government, formally to state to the Conference, in the 5th '*seance*,' page 64, that 'until it should be incontestably demonstrated that the adoption of a new system offered superior advantages justifying the abandonment of that which was approved by experience and rooted in the habits of the people, the British Government could not take the initiative in assimilating its money with that of the continent.'

The plan proposed by the Conference has been formally transmitted to the British Government, and will probably be referred, for careful consideration and report, either to a Royal commission or a Parliamentary Committee. This will afford sufficient time, on the one hand, for the advocates of the existing system of pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, and on the other for the friends of decimalization and the slight reduction assimilating the sovereign with continental systems of Europe and America, to take the necessary measures to develop and render effective the matured opinion of the British people. We surely may indulge the hope that the practical and clear-headed Anglo-Saxon race, now so widely diffused through different quarters of the globe, abandoning narrow prejudices and worn-out traditions, may be found cordially agreeing on a common money for the use of civilized man.

15. The efforts made in behalf of the United States, in the necessary interviews with the Imperial authorities, including the Emperor in person, to induce the Government of France to issue a gold coin of 25 francs, to "go hand in hand throughout the civilized world, in perfect equality with the half-eagle of the United States and the sovereign of Great Britain," have been fully reported to the Department of State in former communications. There was some reason to fear that such a coin might be regarded as approaching too nearly in size the existing "Napoleon," or 20-franc coin. If that were so, it would enhance only the more, the sense which must be entertained of the liberal and conciliatory course actually pursued by the Imperial Government.

At the fifth meeting of the Conference, the Prince NAPOLEON, (JEROME,) at the special instance of the Emperor, and to mark his lively interest in the proposed monetary unification, entered upon the duties of the Presidency, which had been discharged with signal ability by M. DE PARIEU. At the next meeting the question of the coinage of the 25 franc gold piece became the subject of serious discussion, during which Mr. GRAHAM, of the British delegation, after expressing his opinion that a coin either of 25 francs or of 15 francs would inconveniently approach in size the existing coin of 20 francs, inquired whether the Government of France "really proposed to issue a coin of 25 francs;" to which it was answered by the Prince President, with the courtesy which peculiarly and uniformly characterized his conduct of the presidency, that "if France consulted only her individual convenience, she would see no necessity for issuing the new coin; but for the purpose of facilitating the work of unification, she would make the concession requested by the United States;" adding, moreover, that "the new coin would also promote the convenience both of England and of Austria." The delegate from Spain, the Count NAVA DE TAJO, thereupon stated that it would also accommodate Spain. The question was then put formally to vote, on which the issue of the 25 franc coin was unanimously recommended.

It is proper to add, that in the repeated interviews on the subject of this important concession by France, with Monsieur ROUHER, the Chief Minister of State, he uniformly manifested his cordial and respectful regard for the Government and the people of the United States, and his earnest desire to harmonize the monetary systems of the two nations.

16. To prevent any misapprehension on either side of the Atlantic, it should be distinctly understood that the Conference do not propose, nor was any proposition or suggestion made in that body, or elsewhere, to the knowledge of the undersigned, to abandon the use in any way of the word "dollar," or "sovereign," or "thaler," or "florin," or "ruble," or any other local denomination of money, or in any way to substitute the word "franc" for any or either of them. By the proposed unification all those terms will be practically rendered synonymous or mutually convertible, but every nation will continue to use the names with the local emblems it may prefer.

That such will be the case is now fully evident from the fact, that since the adjournment of the Conference in July last, a preliminary treaty has been signed by accredited representatives from France and Austria, providing for the issue of a gold coin of the weight and value of twenty-five francs for the international use and convenience of those two important powers, and by which the ten florins of Austria are made precisely equal in weight and value to the twenty-five francs of France, the coin of each nation to be stamped with the head of its respective Emperor.

A specimen or medal in gold, showing the weight and diameter of the proposed coin, with its reverse inscribed "*Or, Essai Monetaire*," encircling "25 francs, 10 florins, 1867," has been already struck by order of the Government of France, a duplicate of which was recently delivered at Paris to the Emperor of Austria.

A similar specimen or medal in gold has also been struck, inscribed on its reverse "5 Dollars, 25 Francs, 1867," three duplicates of which, with the proper official letters from M. DUMAS, "Senator of France and President of the Commission on Coins and Medals," have been intrusted to the undersigned for delivery to the President, to the Secretary of State, and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. A fourth specimen presented to the undersigned may be used when necessary for the further illustration of the subject.

The diameter of this international coin is 24 millimetres, exceeding a little that of the present half eagle of the United States, and that of the sovereign of Great Britain, while the medallion of the Emperor in bold relief on the face of the coin to be issued in France, distinguishes it at once from the ordinary "Napoleon" of 20 francs, which is only 21 millimetres in diameter. The counterpart, when issued by the United States, will doubtless bear the proper national emblems, and especially the national monetary motto, "In God we trust."

Should the present effort of the nations of the earth to unify their coin be crowned with success, this specimen medal, the first-born offspring of the International Monetary Conference, bearing its conjoint inscription of "dollars and francs," with its "millésime" or date of issue, will possess an enduring historic value, in recording the commencement of the new monetary era with the precious and indissoluble union of the coinage of the eastern and the western continents.

In closing this communication the undersigned respectfully begs leave to testify his grateful sense of the steady support, in the discharge of his official duty, which he has received from the Department of State, and of the cordial coöperation, at Paris, of Gen. JOHN A. DIX, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 44 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 24 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 68 feet. Latitude, 40° 45' 53'' N.; Longitude, 73° 57' 58'' W.

Day and Date, 1868.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 26	30.090	29.950	29.952	29.997
Monday, Jan. 27	29.852	29.821	29.902	29.858
Tuesday, Jan. 28	29.974	30.023	30.100	30.032
Wednesday, Jan. 29	30.012	29.813	29.824	29.883
Thursday, Jan. 30	30.090	30.163	30.351	30.171
Friday, Jan. 31	30.470	30.494	30.590	30.518
Saturday, Feb. 1	30.682	30.700	30.572	30.651
Week mean				30.159
Maximum at 2 P. M. of Feb. 1				30.700
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Jan. 29				29.813
Difference, or Range				0.887

Day and Date, 1868.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 26	30.60	39.01	35.00	34.70
Monday, Jan. 27	26.00	27.00	22.07	25.26
Tuesday, Jan. 28	16.02	21.03	23.00	20.17
Wednesday, Jan. 29	26.02	31.09	29.05	29.20
Thursday, Jan. 30	20.03	25.?2	21.00	22.17
Friday, Jan. 31	14.02	24.04	22.00	20.20
Saturday, Feb. 1	13.09	29.06	24.07	22.73
Week mean				24.92
Maximum at 4 P. M. of Jan. 26				39.50
Minimum at 3:20 A. M. of Feb. 1				13.00
Difference, or Range				26.50

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
Jan. 26	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	243.60	10.150
Jan. 27	E. N. E.	N. N. E.	N.	63.05	2.627
Jan. 28	N.	N. E.	N.	183.05	7.627
Jan. 29	E. N. E.	E. N. E.	N. N. W.	103.00	4.292
Jan. 30	N. W.	W. N. W.	N. N. W.	184.85	7.702
Jan. 31	W.	W.	W.	97.90	4.079
Feb. 1	W.	W.	W. S. W.	334.90	13.954
Total distance traveled				1,210.35	
Day Mean				172.907	

Day and Date, 1868.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 26	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Monday, Jan. 27	10.	10.	9.	9.66
Tuesday, Jan. 28	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Wednes'y, Jan. 29	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Thursday, Jan. 30	9.	6.	0.	5.00
Friday, Jan. 31	7.	0.	0.	2.33
Saturday, Feb. 1	0.	0.	7.	2.00

REMARKS.—Rain on 26th January; duration, 1 hour and 47 minutes; depth not measurable. Snow on 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th January; duration, 42 hours and 43 minutes; depth, 7 inches; water produced, 0.95 inch. Rainbow, double, during snowing at 4:04 P. M. of 28th January; arch nearly perfect; colors, brilliant. Igneous meteor on Jan. 31; time of observation, 1:39 A. M.; position, north 68 degrees east, and elevation 43 degrees; course, north 19 degrees west, downward at angle of 58 degrees with horizon; slightly wavy; distance traveled, 51 degrees; velocity, slow and uniform; size, star of second magnitude; color, dark yellow and not very brilliant; time visible, 3¾ seconds. Left a luminous train behind, during its entire journey, of 9 degrees in length. This was a splendid meteor.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE WATCH BURGLARY.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of JOHN D. GRADY, who is under arrest on suspicion of complicity in the recent burglary committed on the premises of P. L. DE MORY GRAY & ADLER, jewelers, at No. 62 South-street, whence $2,500 worth of watches were carried off. Mr. GRAY testified that he had conversed with the prisoner before his arrest and remarked at the time that he (GRAY) thought that the thieves would find it difficult to dispose of the watches as they all bore his name. GRADY said that he did not think that the reward for the return of the property was sufficient to induce the burglars to negotiate. Witnesses for the defence were introduced to show that the prisoner had been engaged in the jewelry business for over ten years, and it was claimed that he purchased the watches found in his possession in good faith. The case was then adjourned until Friday.

STEALING A SLEIGH.

EDWARD MILLS, aged twenty-four years, a native of Poughkeepsie, was arrested by Officer SHORT, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a sleigh, valued at $40, from JOHN T. KING, of No. 20 East Fourth-street. The larceny was committed on the 21st ult., and, as the prisoner confessed his guilt, he was remanded for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A TRUCK DRIVER.

DAVID ACKERMAN, of No. 697 Washington-street, appeared before the magistrate yesterday and entered a complaint of grand larceny against HENRY GRANT and WILHELM POOLE. It appears that ACKERMAN employed GRANT, who is a colored man, to drive a truck, and gave him 15 tierces of lard at Wilcox's factory, on the 23d ult., with directions to deliver the same at Pier No. 6, East River, to N. C. BUSHNELL, the mate of a vessel lying there. Only 14 of the tierces were received by BUSHNELL, and GRANT being questioned, stated that he had got "stuck" in the mud, and had to leave six of the tierces with POOLE. As this explanation did not suffice, Mr. ACKERMAN caused the arrest of both men, and the magistrate held them for trial at the General Sessions.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

PHILIP MIDAS, aged 23, a native of Bavaria, a merchant, and residing at East New-York, was arraigned before the magistrate to answer the charge of false pretences made against him by LEOPOLD WISE, of No. 334 West Twentieth-street, who alleges that the prisoner obtained from him, on the 5th of December, 1866, goods valued at $900, on representations which subsequently proved false. The accused waived an examination, and was held for trial at the General Sessions, being allowed to give bail in the sum of $2,000.

ESSEX MARKET—MILLER, ALDERMAN.

BURGLARY AND GRAND LARCENY.

Officer STUTSBURY, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested THEOPHILE BORGUE and EDWARD A. J. BERGANER, on Saturday night, after a protracted search, on the double charge of burglary and grand larceny. It appears that several French residents of the Tenth Ward have been in the habit of lounging in the daguerreotype gallery No. 220 Bowery, and there formed the acquaintance of a man named BIRD and the prisoners. This BIRD frequently changed his boarding-house, and it is supposed, as he is a well-known thief, acted as the scout of the gang, for nearly every place visited by him has been plundered. Learning that the Police were looking for him, BIRD made his escape from the City. When the two prisoners were arraigned before the acting magistrate, yesterday, JOHN HEISER, of No. 542 Broome-street, made an affidavit against BERGANER, accusing him with having entered his sleeping-room on the 10th ult., with false keys, and carried off $200 worth of clothing, saying BORGUE had so informed him. NAPOLEON N. LUNZON, of No. 26 Stanton-street, preferred a charge of attempted burglary against both of the accused, stating that on the 30th ult., he was in bed and heard some one forcing the door. He rose and on opening the door found both men in the hallway, and fully indentified them while they ran down stairs. SAMUEL CREIGHTON, THOS. P. DOYLE, EDWARD HARTRICK and JOHN KIELY, all occupants of rooms at No. 91 Second-avenue, made separate complaints of grand larceny against the prisoner BORGUE, accusing him of having stolen clothing of the aggregate value of $900. BORGUE occupied a room in th house on the night of the 18th ult., and disappeared early in the morning, the property being missed at the same time. The officer making the arrest had succeeded in recovering portions of the plunder at various pawn shops, where it had been deposited by the prisoners. Both the accused were fully committed for trial.

THE JERSEY CITY POLICE BILL.—A new Police Bill for Jersey City is to be introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature on Tuesday. Besides the one proposed by the Common Council, citizens have also prepared one, the strife being for the positions of Commissioners. If the present law is changed, and there is no doubt but that it will be, it is generally conceded that N. D. FOWLER will be appointed or elected Chief of Police, and that there will also be a a new set of aids and detectives.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

The Oyer and Terminer will be in session. No civil calendar.

Part II.—Held by —— J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3636½—People ex rel. Thorn vs. McGeachey et al.
968—Kidd vs. Park et al.
1134—Gager vs. Annan.
484—Curtis, Receiver, &c., vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
698—Robertson et al. vs. Tyler et al.
718—Belloey et al. vs. Converse et al.
1000—Dexter vs. Norton et al.
894—Sawyer et al. vs. Chambers et al.
876—Minto vs. Thurston.
896—Babcock et al. vs. Ray et al.
Nos.
738½—Matthews vs. Shaw.
468½—Gardiner vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
338—Carew vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
806—Ontario Bank vs. Bradford.
886—Smith vs. Deyo.
930—Sanders vs. Baez et al.
962—Hausett vs. Salem.
1012—Bloom et al. vs. Kirkpatrick.
410—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
916—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by ——. J. Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
685—Crowley vs. Clark.
849—National State Bank of Newark vs. Sackett et al,
813—Townsend, et al. vs. White, et al.
953—Fogg vs. Bassford.
977—Romaine vs. Lemlein.
913—Sellers vs. Schwartz et al.
803—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
875—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
855—Rorke et al. vs. Parker et al.
Nos.
209—Miller vs. McLaren.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGav.
663—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast, et al.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
735—Chatham National Bank vs. Taylor.
327—Rosenblatt vs. Crandell
907—Faron vs. Neill.
819—Eighth National Bank, City New-York, vs. Clover et al.
731—O'Callaghan, Adm., vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—New et al. vs. Boyen.
8—Peffers vs. Beatie et al.
9—Volkert vs. Greenough Impl'd, &c.
10—Excel. Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler Impl'd, &c.
11—Same vs. Same.
12—National Park Bank vs. Ninth Nat. Bank.
13—Hudson vs. Benand et al.
14—O'Donnell, Adm., &c., vs. Sickles.
15—Sanders vs. Diez
16—Jones vs. Same.
Nos.
17—Fisher et al. vs. King et al.
18—Philips vs. Pike.
19—Herrick et al. vs. Mayor &c., of New-York.
20—Int. Ins. Co. vs. Williams.
21—Tinson vs. Shaw Impl'd, &c.
22—Pierce vs. Tracy et al.
23—Kennedy vs. Simpson and wife.
24—Dainese vs. Allen et al.
25—Epps vs. Boardman.
26—Same vs. Applegate and another.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

First Monday calendar. Preferred causes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2425—O'Brien vs. Lloyd.
3717—King Min. Co. vs. Depew.
1373—Carnes vs. Platt.
3623—Hana vs. McNichol.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3635—Lange by guardian vs. Havens et al.
3637—Prinnant vs. Stewart.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice et al. vs. Wean.
3535—Hine vs. Crawford.
Nos.
3625—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens et al.
2847—Wood vs. DeCamp.
3383—Cassiday vs. Bunn.
2585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
3643—Russell vs. Berrian.
3183—Willich et al vs. Wood et al.
3583—Joseph vs. Jacobs.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3413—McDermott vs. Beauer.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood et al.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2256—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
2772—Mackay vs. Ballin et al.
3802—Smith et al. vs. Miller et al.
3770—Vogel vs. Dannebaum.
3420—Berry et al. vs. Goldstein.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3612—Selleck vs. Rose.
2336—Trask, imp'd, vs Great Western Ins. Co.
3268—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.
Nos.
3682—Markson vs. Kohn et al.
3688—Toledo, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
3482—Eisemann vs. Schuerlen.
3710—Walker et al. vs. Snoddy et al.
3684—Strauss vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3736—Broadway Bk vs. Howard.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
768—N.Y. Cen. R.R. Co. vs. Banker et al.
804—McAleer vs. Moller.
879—Croswell vs. Cooper.
797—Lovejoy vs. Robbins.
1858—Farwin vs. McMullen et al.
815—Hunt vs. Hurdley.
864—Reynolds vs. B'way & 7th-av. R. R. Co.
867—Bear vs. Loeb.
Nos.
868—Hellman vs. B'dway Ins. Co.
870—Fiske vs. Thatcher et al.
871—Beakley vs. Woolsey.
875—Ward vs. Gott.
876—O'Connor vs. Cormack
877—Kipp vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
878—Thompson vs. Devine.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
743—Glanz et al. vs. Schneider.
832—McClelland vs. Hope.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
1287—Norton et al. vs. Lawrence et al.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs Haselton & Co.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
647—Bird vs. Pond.
Nos.
424—Seaman vs. the Mayor, &c.
808—Frank vs. Bromherst.
743—Glanz vs. Schneider.
781—Fleyel vs. Froelich.
622—Diril vs. Lusk.
830—Waring vs. U. S. Telegraph Co.
789—Pierce vs. Poole.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1—Behring vs. Fink,
2—Penny vs. Jardine.
3—Stanlen vs. Wells.
6—Haas vs. Bush.
7—Donnan vs. Haufman.
8—Laurent vs. Tint.
9—Robinson vs. Davis.
10—Pollins vs. Ohl.
11—Graff vs. Marvin.
12—Zinn vs. Lowenstein.
Nos.
13—Beebe vs. Feterich.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Same vs. Same.
16—Lorey vs. Shiene.
17—Farrell vs. Bishop.
18—Stevens vs. Hand.
19—Bailey vs. Ross.
20—Reed vs. Carey.
21—Vail vs. Punch.
22—Balk vs. Schneider.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Wm. C. Maynard, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Ryan and Richard Hyland, attempted grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Mortimer, grand larceny from person.
The People vs. Robert F. Mather, petit larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Van Wagener, forgery.
The People vs. Frederick Hill, arson and burglary.
The People vs. John Keefe, grand larceny from person, two cases.

THE LAW COURTS FOR FEBRUARY.

The February term of the courts will commence to-day, in pursuance of the rule which provides that the State, City and County Courts shall commence on the first Monday of each month, except during the Summer vacation. There are three parts of the Supreme Court Circuit appointed to be held during February. In connection with Circuit Part I., an Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of murderers and others indicted for high crimes, will be held by Judge Ingraham. Owing to the large number of criminals to be tried, there will be no civil calendar in this branch until further notice. Circuit Part II. will be held in the General Term room, and Part III. in the basement of the new marble courthouse. Both of them are, according to the printed programme, to be presided over by judges from other districts, but at a late hour on Saturday last it was not known who those judges will be. The Supreme Court General Term is to meet on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, for the purpose of rendering some important decisions in cases argued during the January term. The Special Term of this Court is to be held in the basement of the new Court-House by Judge Sutherland, and will open at 11 o'clock A. M. each day. There having been no term of this branch since December last, the calendar for February is unusually heavy. It numbers about fifty demurrers, and over two hundred and sixty issues of law and fact. Some of the latter class are cases of great public importance.

The Supreme Court Chambers will be held by Judge Barnard. For the purpose of granting orders and hearing *ex parte* motions, the Court will open at 10 A. M. The calendar of contested motions will be called at 12 o'clock. The first Monday motion calendar numbers about two hundred and fifty cases. The calendar of this branch is made up twice each month, to-wit: for the first and third Mondays. For the first Monday of January ultimo there were four hundred and thirty-three causes, and for the third Monday about three hundred and twenty. Of these there were heard and disposed of by Judge Cardozo, who held this Court the entire month, 570. In fact, very few if any of the causes which legitimately belonged to January have gone over to the February Term.

There will be two Trial Terms of the Superior Court, at which juries will be required to attend. Part I. will be held by Judge BARBOUR, and Part II. by (so says the programme) Chief Justice ROBERTSON. The Special Term for the hearing and decision of issues of law, by Judge JONES. As three of the six Judges of this Court are members of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany, it is a matter of doubt whether there will be any General Term, also a doubt who will hold any of the branches of this Court except those assigned to Judges BARBOUR and JONES.

There will be two Trial Terms in the Common Pleas—Part I. held by Judge DALY, and Part II. by Judge BARRETT. The Chambers and Special Term for the hearing of motions will be presided over by Judge BRADY.

In the Marine Court, the calendar for the month has the enormous number of 478. There will be two branches for the trial of issues of fact. Judge ALKER will hold Part I. and Judge GROSS Part II. The Chambers and Special Term will be held by Judge CURTIS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Robertson, Garvin and Barbour.

LIABILITY ON FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS AS TO RESPONSIBILITY OF THIRD PARTIES.

Moritz Van Bruck et al. vs. Frederick M. Peyser.—This was an action to recover, in damages, the price of certain merchandise sold by plaintiffs to one Emil Kanter, in 1860, upon the faith of certain representations made by defendant to plaintiffs, which they claim were false, and known to be so by defendant. The first representation was made in a letter from defendant to plaintiffs, written in German and dated Feb. 1, 1858, in which he said: "I hereby respectfully advise you that I have this day made over my business, with debts and credits, to my brother-in-law and assistant for many years, Mr. Emil Kanter, who will continue the same, with undiminished means, under the firm of 'Emil Kanter, successor to Fred. M. Peyser.' In giving you my best thanks for the confidence reposed in me hitherto, I beg that you will extend the same also to my successor." In the following June, the defendant being at the residence of plaintiffs in Prussia, was asked by one of them to interpret the meaning of the expression "undiminished means;" he answered "that he himself being a man of property, and purposing to live in Europe thenceforth, had given up his business to his brother-in-law, Kanter; that in fact the concern would remain altogether the same with the alteration of the firm." In pursuance of these representations plaintiffs sold at various times to Kanter bills of goods during the years 1858 and 1859, the goods sometimes being ordered by defendant and always punctually paid for. The goods for the value of which this suit was brought was sold to Kanter between February and October, 1860, and as plaintiffs claim, in consequence of the representations made by defendant in 1858, under which all the previous sales were made. Kanter failing to pay for the goods, suit was commenced against defendant, Peyser, and at the trial the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount thereof. Exceptions were taken by defendant's counsel to the admission of certain testimony, and also to several points in the charge of the Judge, and the case was carried to the General Term of the Court, on a motion for a new trial. After full argument, the General Term affirmed the judgment, all the Judges concurring. A very elaborate opinion was written by Chief Justice Robertson, for which we have room only for the following abstract:

"He says there were substantially but two points at issue between the parties. First, the truth of the defendant's representations contained in his letter of February, 1858, either construed according to the natural meaning of the language, or as interpreted by the defendant in June following, in his interview with plaintiffs; and secondly, the effect of these representations in inducing plaintiffs to sell to Kanter the goods in question in 1860, nearly two years afterward. The Court arrives at the conclusion, from a fair interpretation of defendant's letter and subsequent interview, that he intended to give plaintiffs to understand that Kanter would have the same resources or capital in his business as had belonged to the house before defendant retired. With reference to the point insisted on by defendant's counsel, that defendant should be placed in the same legal position as an honest guarantor of the liability of a third person, and that such liability should only extend to the single purchase for which the guaranty was made, Judge Robertson says: "I am not aware that such a principle has ever been tolerated as that now presented. A person who makes such a representation is not liable until both its falsehood and knowledge of its falsity are shown. It is then to be presumed to have been intended to have its effect upon the victim's mind and belief *permanently*, until dislodged by some other occurrence. To limit the influence of such a general statement, and confine the liability of its maker to a single dealing, would allow the instrument of fraud to prey at will upon the sufferer after paying for the first purchase, and would enable the originator of it to escape liability and secure certain advantages for the future at the risk of only a small sum. * * * In this case the defendant not only did not limit the use to be made of his statement, but even requested the plaintiffs to give Kanter the 'same confidence' they had shown him. But the defendant removed every doubt there might have been in the minds of plaintiffs by his oral explanation in June, when he told them he intended to say 'the concern was the same as regarded dealings with others, except in name.' Commercial good faith requires that the defendant, if he was guilty of unfairness in producing the first impression on the minds of the plaintiffs, should be as responsible for the last as for the first transaction. * * * So long as Kanter's indebtedness to defendant continued, the constant agency of the latter in the business of the former, the continuous dealings with the plaintiffs by both, linked the first and the last representations by the defendant of Kanter's responsibility so indissolubly together that it became wholly immaterial whether the jury should have found that defendant, in his letter of 1860, merely availed himself of the lingering recollection of his letter of 1858, or the impressions it had left to procure new credit for Kanter, or that he originally designed by the letter to continue to produce the same effect until the notes to him were paid, or even whether he had any specific purpose at all." The Judge proceeds to consider each of the various exceptions to the ruling of the Judge at *nisi prius*, which he decides to be not well taken, and concludes by affirming the judgment with such a modification of the verdict of the jury as shall base it on the value in legal tenders of francs at the time the goods were sold. Chas. Wehle for plaintiffs, respondents; W. W. Peckham for defendant, appellant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111¾	48	Del. & Hud. Ca.	148
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '62	111½	30	West. Union T.	37
10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. R. '62	108⅜	400	Atlantic Mail	98½
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	109½	100	do	98⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	109⅞	200	do	99
96,000	do	110	100	N. Y. Guano	12
12,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, New	107¾	100	Adams Ex. Co.	76½
3,000	do	107⅞	40	Amer. Ex.	72
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New issue	108	20	do	71¾
10,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	104⅜	50	Wells Fargo Ex.	45
3,000	do	104½	25	do	44¾
12,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107¾	149	Mer. U. Ex.	36¼
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s. 73	102	100	U. S. Ex.	75½
2,000	Ohio 6s. '86	101	500	N. Y. Cen. R	129⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60⅞	500	do	129¼
6,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	52	500	do s60	129
6,000	Missouri St. 6s.	101½	500	Erie R	74⅝
4,000	Ga. St. 7s	80	300	do s15	74⅝
1,000	Erie 3d M	100	200	do s15	74½
5,000	Erie 4th M.	94	60	N. Y. & N. H. R.	138½
1,000	do	93¾	200	Erie R. Pf.	83
1,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s.	110	100	do	82⅞
1,000	A.&T.H.2dPr.x i	84	300	Hud. R. R.	147
6,000	T.&W.1st.Ex.x i	90	200	Reading R.	96
5,000	Chi. & N. W.Con. Con. Bds. x-in	82½	100	Mich. Cen.	111¾
8,000	C. & R.I.& P.7s.	95	100	do	112
2,000	P., F. W.& C.1st	102¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	88½
1,000	Cl.&Pitts.4th M.	75	200	do	88⅝
10,000	C. &G.E 1st M.	74⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	98
2,000	Mor.&E. 2d M.x i	83⅛	200	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	74
100	Phoenix Bank	104	200	Clev. & Tol.	112¾
10	Continental Bank	103	200	do	112⅞
10	do	102	800	do	113
10	Cent. National	104	32	Chic. & R. I.	101¼
7	Fourth N. Bk.	104	100	do	101⅛
14	do	103¾	100	do	101⅜
100	Canton Co.	59	1600	do	101⅜
300	do	58⅝	1000	do b30	102
100	do b15	59	300	do	101⅞
100	do b30	59	750	do	102
600	Pac. Mail	114¾	100	do s60	101¾
200	do	114⅞	200	Mil.& St. P. Pf.	65½
605	do	115	200	P., F. W. & C. s30	102¾
			100	do	103
			100	do b60	103
			300	Alt. & T. H.	51¾
			200	do b30	51⅞
			100	Chi. & Alton R.	134
			2000	O. & Miss. R.	33
			500	do b30	33⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ohio 6s. '81	101	100	Hudson R.	147
5,000	do	101¼	100	do s60	146⅝
9,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅝	200	Reading R.	95⅝
5,000	do	60⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	88⅞
2,000	Cl.& Pitts. 3d M.	96	400	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅝
100	Canton Co.	58¾	200	do	97¾
500	Quicksilver	25	37	Clev., Col. & Cin.R.	105
100	Mar. Pf.	14¾	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	143½
100	Pacific M.	114¼	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74
100	do	114	100	do b30	74¼
125	Del. & Hud. C.	148⅜	100	do b60	74⅜
75	do	148	100	Cleve. & Tol.	112
250	Wells Fargo Ex.	44	400	do	111¾
20	Adams Ex.	77	1100	Chi. & R. I.	102
20	Am. Ex.	72	100	do	102⅛
60	U. S. Ex. Co.	75	500	do b15	102⅛
20	N. Y. Cen. R	128¾	50	do	101⅞
950	Erie R	74⅛	100	do s60	101⅞
20	do	75	100	M. & St. P.	48
100	do 2d call	74¾	100	P., Ft. W.& C. s60	102⅛
100	do	74¾	200	do s30	102⅛
100	do	74½	100	do s10	102⅛
100	Erie R. Pf.	82⅞	50	Tol., W. & W.	47
100	do	82⅝	100	Ohio & M. R.	33
10	Clev. P. & Ash.	109	100	Chic. & Alt.	135

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co. b10	58¾	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	33
100	Mer. U. Ex.	36¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	88¾
10	do	36¾	100	Bost. H. & Erie	16¾
200	Mar. Pref.	14¾	400	Clev.& Pitts.	97¾
100	Pacific Mail b10	114¾	200	Cl.& Tol. c	112
300	Atlantic Mail	98	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	100¼
100	do	98⅛	200	do	100⅜
600	W. U. Tel.	37⅛	600	do	100⅜
800	Erie R.	74⅝	200	do c	100⅛
200	Erie R. Pf.	83	200	do b10	100⅜
200	do	82⅞	1200	do	100⅜
100	do	82⅞	300	do b5	100⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. x-d	129⅛	2100	do	100⅜
100	do c	129⅛	400	do c	100⅜
500	Reading R.	96	600	do b3	100⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.	103⅜	600	do	100⅞
100	do b5	103⅜	900	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74
100	M. & St. P.	48	600	do b3	74¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cumberland Coal.	38	800	Erie R. b3	74¼
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	44	1200	do	74⅜
200	Adams Ex.	76⅛	600	do	74⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	36⅜	200	Erie Pref.	82⅝
20	do c	36¼	1000	do b3	83
10	do	36⅜	300	Hud. R. R.	147
100	Quicksilver	25	500	Reading R.	95⅝
400	Mariposa Pr.	14	100	do b30	96⅛
100	Pacific Mail	114⅛	400	Mil. & St. P.	65
200	do	114⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	33
500	do	114	500	do	32⅞
100	do b30	114	1100	do b3	33
400	Atlantic Mail	99	200	Bos., Hartford & E.	16⅛
400	West. U. Tel.	36⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	88⅜
800	N. Y. Cen. x d	128⅝	400	C., R. I. & P.	101⅛
200	do	128⅝	700	do	101⅛
300	do	128⅝	100	do b10	101⅛
200	do b3	128⅛	300	do c	101⅛
800	Chic.& N.W. Pf. b15	73⅞	100	do s5	101⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	Adams Ex. Co.	76	100	N. Y. Cent. x-d	128⅜
100	do	75⅞	300	Reading R.	95⅞
50	Mer. U. Ex.	36⅛	200	do s15	95⅜
200	Mariposa Prf.	14⅛	500	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	65
100	do b10	14⅛	100	P., F. W. & Ch. b10	102¼
100	do	14⅛	100	do	102⅛
400	Pacific Mail	113¾	200	Ohio & Miss. R. b3	32⅞
100	do	113¾	300	do	32⅞
500	do	113	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	88⅜
100	do b10	113	200	Clev. & Tol.	111⅝
100	do s3	112⅞	600	do	111⅝
200	do s3	113	100	do b10	111⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	36⅞	100	do	111⅝
50	do	36⅞	600	do	111
100	At. Mail	98⅞	200	do	110⅞
800	Erie R.	74	1500	Chic., R. I. & P.	101⅛
200	do b10	74⅛	100	do b5	101⅛
800	do b3	74⅛	300	do	101⅛
100	do s10	74	100	do b3	101⅛
100	Erie Pf	82⅛	900	do	101⅛
100	do	82	1000	do	101⅛
900	Hud. Riv. R.	147	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73¾
100	do	146⅞	100	do	73⅝
100	do	146⅞	100	do	73⅝
100	do b10	147	1100	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅞
100	do b3	147			

MONDAY, Feb. 3—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 1, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$8,020,512
Decrease in Specie	1,151,480
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,957,008
Increase in Deposits	3,237,440
Decrease in Circulation	20,241

	Feb. 2, 1867.	Feb. 1, 1868.	Jan. 25, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$74,207,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital.	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	251,264,355	266,415,613	258,392,101
Gold and Gold Notes	16,332,984	23,955,320	25,106,800
Other L. Tend'r	65,944,541	65,197,153	67,154,161
Deposits	200,511,596	213,330,524	210,093,084
Circulation	32,995,347	34,062,521	34,082,762
In Sub-Tres'y	103,325,459	98,698,120	107,534,435

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owe

	Jan 25.	Feb. 1.
On deposits	$210,093,000	$213,330,500
Circulation	34,082,000	34,062,000
Total	$244,175,000	$247,392,500
25 per cent. would be	$60,695,800	$61,232,000
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	92,261,000	89,152,500
Excess	$31,565,200	$27,920,500

The Trade prospects and Financial situation have all improved since our last weekly review. In regard to the latter our private advices from Washington, which are from sources which we believe to be trustworthy, encourage the opinion that the action of Congress on the Currency, if further action, after stopping the contraction of Greenbacks, and on the Public Debt, will be marked by prudence and a wise discrimation in favor of maintaining and protecting the Public Faith. The Western Republican members of the House, from whom the greatest danger of inflation and hasty action on the Public Debt and National Banking seemed to be apprehended a few weeks ago, are being brought to a true sense of the motives to and bearing of all such schemes as the 5-20 proposition of Mr. PENDLETON and the Greenback movement of Mr. RANDALL to break down the National Bank Circulation. As Democratic Party experiments, these may be well enough in their place. We have no quarrel with Mr. PENDLETON or Mr. RANDALL, but as neither mean good to the great War Debt of the Government, which the Republican majority are as solemnly bound to protect as they are to pension the widows and orphans of our dead soldiers and living but maimed heroes of the war, it is to be hoped that in the sequel the followers of these gentlemen will be found exclusively on the Democratic side. They mean quite as little good to the true office and high credit of our Greenback Legal-tender Circulation. The minimum, if not the maximum, of this circulation, free of interest, has just been fixed by Congress at $356,000,000, and this sum the country will take care of whether under the suspension or resumption of the Specie standard. More than this is not at present, nor is it likely to be, demanded by the requirements of trade and banking; less than this, with $80,000,000 or $100,000,000 of Gold in the Treasury, would not promote a convenient and successful return to Specie payments by the Treasury *and* the National Banks, (the latter holding Greenbacks demandable for Gold at the Treasury,) whenever, by the reconstruction and quiet of the Southern States and the adjustment of the questions of Taxation and Expenditure, the country is believed to be in a condition to seriously consider this question. Its immediate discussion, so far as looking to or naming, or even safely predicting, a day certain, seems to be by common consent quieted. It is proper, for the ultimate successful resumption that it should be so, and that the question should not be suffered to enter into the next Presidential election as a Republican issue, any more than the inflation of Greenbacks either to pay off, in utter violation of all good faith, the 5-20 bonds not due until 1882-87, as proposed by PENDLETON, or to break down the National Banks, under the shallow pretext of saving a few millions of interest on the Public Stocks pledged for their circulation, as proposed by RANDALL. Either would utterly demoralize our Legal-tender Greenbacks, and render a reduction of the premium on Gold impossible. Either would cripple, if not wholly destroy, the credit of the United States, for the prosecution of the future defence of the nation against domestic revolt or foreign aggression.

With our present volume of Greenbacks as fixed by the act of Congress, which has just become a law, we confess we see no necessity or call for such discussions as the lengthy letter of the President of one of our large Banks, who has been persistent as well as consistent in his hostility to Greenbacks from the start, to Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Democratic member of Congress for the Albany District, so emphatically indorsed by the *Journal of Commerce*. We have no belief that Congress will touch the Legal-tender Act of Feb. 25, 1862, and therefore deem it superfluous to traverse the general views or the financial specific of this letter to legalize contracts in Gold as exclusively payable in Gold. There is no necessity and no popular call for such legislation either for present confidence or convenience, or in order to arrive at the Specie standard, whenever the condition of the Treasury, the political situation, and the ability of the country to make it successful, shall seem to justify resumption.

The Public Funds, Gold bearing, are increasing in credit and advancing in price, in the firm belief that Congress will do nothing to impair the faith of the Government pledged to their payment. They are further strengthened by the opinion that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, in adjusting the minimum of taxation and the maximum of expenditure, will provide, at an early day, for stopping the issue of Gold-bearing stocks at *two thousand million of dollars*. We hope the Secretary of the Treasury himself will favor this limit. It will involve about as much Gold Interest per annum out of the Customs Revenue as ought to be pledged for some years to come—and Congress should hesitate to make it larger at any time—to this object. The Secretary has five and a half months in which to buy up a sufficient sum of the 7.30 ₽ cents convertible into 5-20s to bring the funding process to a close at this maximum. And if by a much closer concentration of his Gold and Currency balances than heretofore, he still finds his means deficient, Congress could readily provide the remedy in some form of short-date obligation, interest and principal payable in currency. The cost of buying up, as we believe he is now doing, the 7.30 ₽ cents, has already been compensated to the Treasury by his sale of 5-20s and the premiums thereon, to the excess of $130,000,000 since the act of April 12, 1866, when the Funded Stocks and outstanding 7-30 ₽ cents amounted together to about the exact total of two thousand millions.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,947,594, against the total entries of $4,207,960 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,269,823, against $3,210,976 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $639,100 against $685,098 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,266,590. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,840 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 1,193.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	Jan. 4	$2,195,642
August	23,732,000	Jan. 11	3,456,063
September	20,681,540	Jan 18	3,587,491
October	18,975,697	Jan. 25	2,514,435
November	15,689,688	Feb. 1	3,947,594
December	13,112,564		
Total since July 1			$130,922,974
Against same time 1867			158,172,833
Decrease since July 1			$27,249,859

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	December	$14,657,986
August	12,857,353	Jan. 8	2,500,234
September	12,002,442	Jan 15	3,918,546
October	17,461,221	Jan. 22	3,678,601
November	20,675,510	Jan. 29	3,269,823
Total since July 1			$104,503,589
Against same time 1867			108,500,186
Decrease since July 1			$3,996,597
Gold. Feb. 1, 1868			140⅝ ₽ cent.
Gold. Feb. 2, 1867			136½ ₽ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	Jan. 4	$2,787,143
August	1,714,598	Jan. 11	2,940,752
September	2,201,959	Jan. 18	364,031
October	1,182,031	Jan. 25	1,069,300
November	1,735,261	Feb. 1	169,100
December	6,854,548		
Total since July 1			$34,536,617
Against same time 1867			19,998,580
Increase since July 1			$14,538,037

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	November	$1,038,058
August	3,983,650	December	2,185,922
September	2,615,950	January	3,071,619
October	1,847,106	Feb. 1	1,299,424
Total since July 1			$18,712,441
Against same time 1867			27,634,913
Decrease since July 1			$8,922,472

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	137,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
January	7,204,590	January	16,046,501
Feb. 1	422,000	Feb. 1	179,000
Total	$64,328,723	Total	$49,465,520
To date, 1867	72,496,889	To date, 1867	33,135,408

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	139⅞@141⅛@140⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛@111⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅝@108
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	107⅝@107⅞
U. S. 5 ₽ cents. 10-40s	103⅝@104⅜
New-York Central	132¼, with div @128⅜ ex d.
New-York and Erie	76½@78⅛@73⅞@74⅛
Rock Island	98⅝@102¼
Michigan Southern	89⅝@88⅞
Hudson River	145½@146⅞
Northwestern	60⅞@60⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104⅜@102⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96½@97⅛
Reading	96⅛@95⅞
Northwestern Preferred	75@75⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜@32⅞
Pacific Mail	111@116@113
Western Union Telegraph	38@36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	65⅞@65
St. Paul Common	50⅞@48¼

The sales of Gold were steady Saturday at 140⅝@½@⅝ ₽ cent., the same as the closing figures of Friday night. There was no Export of Specie by the day's steamers, and only $169,000 for the whole of the week. The Customs demand has improved within a few days, and the week's receipts of Gold into the Treasury on this account are $2,266,590. The Treasury Office gained largely in Currency up to Friday morning, but some heavy purchases of 7.30 ₽ cents are believed to have been made on that day, which, together with other Treasury Notes of the same tenor, previously purchased and paid for, were charged off to the Department on Friday night, the close of the month of January. The Customs receipts that month at New-York were $7,204,590. The receipts of the day, Feb. 1, $422,000. The Gold Interest payments in January were $16,046,501. The payments of the day, on this account, $179,000. The Banks during the week added $8,023,512 to their Loans, the result chiefly of purchases of or demand loans upon the Public Funds. Their general Deposit line is $3,237,440 higher than last Monday, while they lose $1,151,480 in Gold, and $1,957,008 in Greenbacks.

The Money market closed at the cheapest rates of the week to the Brokers 5 to 6 ₽ cent., according to the demand and the collateral offered, and 4 ₽ cent. when voluntarily tendered to the great dealers in the Public Funds. The Funds were higher than on Friday, and extreme bids were made after the registered Board transactions. The Central Pacific Gold-bearing Bonds have been advanced by Messrs. FISK & HATCH from 95 to 98 ₽ cent., and interest from Jan. 1, and there is some intimations that Mr. CISCO, as Treasurer of the Union Pacific, will soon advance his Bonds, also Gold-bearing, from 90 to 95 ₽ cent. and interest from Jan. 1. There is an advance in all the New-York State Stocks, and an improved demand for nearly all the good Railway Mortgages. The Western and New-England State Bonds are all bid for at an advance since the January interest, but the market is quite bare of nearly all of them. The State of Illinois will pay off a large amount of principal, (the old Illinois and Michigan Canal Loan,) on the 15th inst., at the National American Exchange Bank. The Border State Bonds are steady; but the demand for Tennessees appears to be met at 60½@61 ₽ cent.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was fairly active, though not generally so on all the New-York and Western Roads. Erie among the former and Rock Island among the latter attracted the heaviest dealings of the day, and Rock Island advanced, on a large business, to 101@102@101½@102¼@101⅞ ₽ cent. The chief sales of Erie were between 74⅝@74¼. The Miscellaneous Shares were about the same as to prices as on Friday; the actual business in them not important. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	104½	104⅝	Missouri	101¾	101⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅞	Northwest	60⅝	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s,	107⅝	108	N. West Pref.	74	73⅞
N. Y. Central	129⅜	128⅝	Rock Island	100	102⅛
Erie	74⅜	74¼	Fort Wayne	103	102⅛
Hudson	146⅛	146⅞	W. U. Telegraph	37	36⅞
Reading	95⅜	95⅞	St. Paul Pref.	65⅛	65
Mich. Southern	88⅜	88⅞	St. Paul Com.	47⅛	47¼
Ohio and Miss.	32⅞	32⅞	Pacific Mail	114⅜	113
Pittsburgh	97⅞	97⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅜
Tenn 6s. new	60⅞	60⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent., 1868	139	5-20 cou., 1867	108
6 ₽ cent., coup., 1868	139	Oregon W. L. '81	105½
6 ₽ ct. reg., 1881	111½	5 ₽ cent., reg., 1871	118
500 & 1,000. 1881	111⅝	5 ₽ cent. coup. 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	108½	5 ₽ cent. reg., 1874	109⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111½	10-40 registered. 1874	*101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109¼	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110	7 3-10 2d series	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	107¾	7 3-10 3d series	107¾
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅞		

* Ex-Div.

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	107¼	Illinois War Loan	99⅝
N. Y. Canal 7s	102½	Indiana 5 ₽ c.	92
N.Y. Canal 6s, (all)	102	Tennessee 6 ₽ c. ex-c.	63
N. Y. 5 ₽ c.	95½	Tennessee new bds	60½
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1870	99	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	44
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1875	100	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40½
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1881	101¼	Georgia 6s	67
Ohio 6 ₽ c., 1886	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	79
Illinois C. bonds 1860	[illegible]	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	52
Illinois reg., 1860	[illegible]	North Car. 6s. n. b.	51⅝
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	[illegible]	Missouri 6s	101⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. 6s	85
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	[illegible]	Missouri Pacific R. is.	101⅛
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	[illegible]	Connecticut 6s	99½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	[illegible]	Rhode Island 6s	99¼
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	[illegible]		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The National Bank of the Republic has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₽ cent.:

New-York	131	Hanover	109
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	128
America	136½	St. Nicholas	106⅛
Phenix	104	Commonwealth	106½
Fulton	158	Impt'rs. & Traders'	117½
National	109	Park	142
Seventh Ward	107	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
State of New-York	109	Central National	103⅜
Commerce	115⅜	First National	207½
Mechanics B'k Ass.	112	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	102	Ninth National	104
Bank of the Repub.	111⅛	Oriental	130
Bank of North Am'a	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages; the market for which is firmer, and the offering of bonds, both second and first mortgages, quite inconsiderable, at the going rates. The Rock Island 7 ₽ cents., consolidated mortgage, are 95 ₽ cent. ex-coupon. The seconds of Toledo and Wabash are 78⅞ bid, and Great Western of Illinois 71⅜ bid; both attracting attention from the moderate figures at which they have been recently selling.

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Han. & St. J. con	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	127	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	127	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	71⅜
Erie 1st Mort. extd	103½	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	91	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Buff., N.Y.& Erie. 1st '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85.	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st M.	109½	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	86
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68.	97½	Chi. & Alton S.F.	99
Mich. S. & N.I. S.F. 7 p.c.	99	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	100
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	105	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1870	115	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	50
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Peninsula R.R. bonds	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	97½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Con. 7 ₽ cent. conv.	84¾	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	86
Con. 7 ₽ cent. Exten. B.	84	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	74
Con. 7 ₽ cent. 1st M.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,752,147 04; total payments, $546,733 28; balance, $98,698,120 35. The receipts include for Customs, $422,000; for Gold Notes, $580,000.

Mr. A. G. CRANE, late of MORAN, CRANE & Co., has established a new firm of Stock and Gold Brokers with Mr. THOMAS B. GRAHAM, under the style of A. G. CRANE & Co., No. 30 William-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW YORK CITY.

Broadway, e. s., bet. 57th and 38th sts., 24.8x129.5⅛	$30,000
Canal-st., No. 491. 17.3x27.8x76.9x7.4x62.6x82	10,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 70 ft. s. of Houston-st., 30x90	30,000
Cornelia-st., No. 21. 20.6x97.6	10,500
Downing-st., No. 29, 25x70	6,000
Forsyth-st., w. s., 213 ft. s. of Houston-st., 27.10x66.7	23,950
Henry-st., n. s., lot 17. 21.8½x75x13x15x8.8x60	10,750
Hudson-st., w. s., 51 ft. n. of Hubert-st., 25x109, (in coin)	17,500
Jones-st., s. s., 122.3 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 21.1x97.6.	10,000
Pearl-st., No. 33, 86x35.1½x96.4x34.6	51,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x100	18,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 49.5 ft. w. of Goerck-st., 37x75	6,400
E. 34th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of av. B, 25x96.0 1-5	13,500
11th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x94.4	12,250
18th-st., s. w. s., 224 ft. e. of 2-av., 20x78	17,000
21st-st. (west,) No. 114, 23x92	nom.
21st-st., (east,) No. 210	12,500
27th-st., s. s., 323.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.3x98.9	10,000
32d-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.10¼x989	11,100
33d-st., n. s., 243 ft. e. of 2d-av., (2 lots.) 32x98.9	24,000
32d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 33x—x5.9x15x98.9x20	13,000
38th-st and 3d-av., n. e. corner, 18.7¾x75	30,000
28th-st., n. s., 364.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.10x98.9	29,000
42d-st., n. s., 390 ft. e. of 6th-av., (2 lots.) 26x200.10	24,000
42d-st., n. s., 416 ft. e. of 6th-av., (2 lots.) 26x200.10	24,000
44th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.4	23,000
50th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90	17,500
54th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., (2 lots,) 50x100.5	8,500
62d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	3,000
67th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	7,500
76th-st., n. s., 297 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x102.2	nom.
83d-st. s. s. 102.2 2-3 ft. w. of 3d-av. 25.6 2-3x102 2⅛	3,250
88th-st. and 3d-av., n. e. cor., 25.8½x62.7x26.11x54.6	11,125
93d-st., s. s., 283.8 ft. west of 3d-av., 16.6x100.8	10,800
105th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	1,000
119th-st., s. s., 310 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100.11	3,475
121st-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x100.11	11,250
126th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x99.10	3,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 20x80	18,000
4th-av. and 4th-st., s. e. cor., 3 lots, 74x80	32,000
6th-av. and 50th-st., s. w. cor., 23.4½x61.11	28,000
8th-av. and 39th-st., n. w. cor., 2 lots, 74.0⅜x25x49.6x75x24.9	55,000
8th-av., w. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 82d-st., 75x100	26,500
8th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 39th-st. (2 lots), 49.3¾x75	50,000
9th-av. and 123d-st., n. e. cor., 100x100.11	3,600
Lot 413 Ray estate, 25x98.9	6,750
Between 121st and 122d sts. and 10th and 11th avs., 17 lots	14,000
Pier No. 12 N. R. s. half and n. half of bulkhead	26,500

Leases Recorded.

Christie-st., No. 8, 5 years, per year	$600
Church-st., No. 199, 1st floor and basement, 3 years, per year	4,500
Cornelia-st., No. 21, 21 years	nom.
Exchange-place. Nos. 54 and 56, 10 years, per year.	10,000
King-st., No. 50, 5 years, per year	400
Greenwich-st., No. 204, 5 years, per year	3,000
3d-av., No. 391, 5 years. 10 months, per year	1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Carll-st., e. s. 87 ft. s. Tillary-st., 38x67.9x38x69	$3,200
Court-st., e. s., 35.5 ft. s. Union-st., h. and l., 50x34.6x19.10x32x50	8,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 522.10 ft. n. Degraw-st., 32.10x97.6	5,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 19.8½ ft. e. Hudson-av., 87x170.10x93.8x262.3x122.9	5,000
Hoyt-st., e. s., 100.4½ ft. s. of 4th-st., triangle, 25x31.6x21	100
Hickory-st., n. s., 170.6 ft. e. Tompkins-av., 23.6x100	600
John-st., s. s., 246 ft. e. Bridge-st., 18.6x50, agree't.	nom.
Leonard-st., e. s., 70.11 ft. n. Van-Cott-av., h. l., 22x100	350
Scholes-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. Lorimer-st., 25x96.3x26.4½x87.10	6,725
Spencer-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. Tillary-st., 4 lots, 50x200	700
Walworth-st., w. s. 150 ft. n. Willoughby-av., 5x100	900
Clinton-av., w. s., 33.3¾ ft. s. Park-av., 24.6x100	6,500
Division-av., n. s., 126.6 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x106.2x39.10x20x66.9x45	8,735
Myrtle-av., Houston-st., s. e. cor., 29.6x90.10	5,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 80 ft. w. Ryerson-st., 20x82	7,500
2d-st. (North,) n. s., 175 ft. e. Union-av., 25 ft. front	800
4th-place, s. s. 89 ft. w. Smith-st., 26x113.5½	6,500
5th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. 4th-st., house and lot, 25x100,	4,500
19th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft., n. w. 4th-av., q. c. deed, 1867, 25x100	nom.
19th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. 4th-av., 25x100	450
19th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. 4th-av., 25x100	450
19th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. 4th-av., 25x100	450

Leases Recorded.

Leonard-st. and Stagg-st., n. e. corner, basement-cellar, 3¾ years, per year	$300

New Lotts.

New Lotts Road, s. s., lot adjoining Eldert's New Lotts Road, s. s., lot adj. Vansicklen's	q.c. $1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Lot 3, block 8, map of Hudson Grove, 25x100	$325
Lot 22, block 8, Terrace-av., 50x100	325
Warren-st., n. s., lots 509, 510, 50x100	900

Union Hill.

Lots 16 to 21 and 26 to 36, 64 to 75, all inclusive, Durar's estate, half share	10,000

Harrison Township.

John-st., w. s., lot of Arrowsmith's property, 25x86.9	$260

Belleville.

Lincoln-av., e. s., 175 ft. fr., Berkley-st., 100x150	$5,000

Clinton.

10 20-100 acres, R. B. Dovell's premises	nom.
8¾ acres, R. B. Dovell's premises	nom.

Newark.

Boyd-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	$210
Boyd-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	250
Elm-st., s. s., 450 ft. fr. Amity-st., 25x95	600
Nicolay-st., e. s., 175 ft. fr. Cabinet-st., 25x100	175
State-st., s. s., A. F. Egger's prem., 25x50	2,150
Sixth-st., w. s., 700 ft. from Sussex-av., 25x100	400
South Orange-av., cor. of Norfolk-st., 33x123 South Orange-av., 67 ft. fr. Norfolk-st., 33x117	2,500
Washington Factory road, 125 ft. fr. Mill-st., 7x65.	1,500

Orange.

Center-st., e. s. W. M. Babbitt's prem., 31x93	$700
Wallace-st., n. s., 47 ft. fr. Smith's prem., 78x102	2,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	29	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,215	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	508
Cornmeal, bags	4,531	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,026
Wheat, bushels	3,380	Lard, pkgs	1,175
Corn, bushels	51,620	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	35
Rye, bushels	725	Whisky, bbls	630
Oats, bushels	6,330	Petroleum, bbls	772

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock, 708 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and firm in price, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17¼c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15¼c., in gold, ₽ lb. Stock, 156,999 pkgs., including 120,207 bags Rio and Santos.

COTTON—Has been less active, but very firm in price to-day, sellers having any existing advantage. The aggregate sales since our last have been 4,563 bales, including 630 bales to shippers, 1,367 bales to spinners, 1,857 bales to speculators, and 700 bales in transit. The week's receipts have been 17,840 bales; sales and resales, (week ending last evening,) 48,621 bales; exports, 11,457 bales; estimated stock at the close, 55,000 bales. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA review thus: "Our market for the week has been active and advancing, closing firm at an advance of 1½c. ₽ lb from the closing prices of last week. The sales have been 48,621 bales, including 13,361 to spinners, 12,875 to speculators, and 22,385 to exporters, of which 5,643 were in transit. The receipts at the ports for the week show about 83,000 bales, against 86,500 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts since last season are 1,274,500 bales, against 1,123,500 bales for the same time last season. Freights to Liverpool—by steam, ⅝d. to ¾d., dull; by sail, 7-16d., dull. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering on our market, but lines of even Middlings are scarce and command the outside quotations. There is strong speculative feeling in the market, and prices are gradually advancing. The Dry-Goods market shows further improvement in prices, with larger sales."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₽ lb	17¼	17½	17¾@18
Good Ordinary	17¾	18	18¼@18½
Low Middling	18⅜	19	19¼@19½
Middling	19½	19¾	20¼@20¾
Good Middling	21	22	23 @23½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	17,840
Receipts last week	20,395
Receipts preceding week	19,600
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	94,761
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	321,100
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	7,556
Exports, since Jan. 1, 1868	47,043
Exports since Sept. 1	186,256
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	496,309
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,171,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,040,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	674,000
Exports same time 1866-7	468,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	590,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, but firm to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so called extra State at $9 80@$10 50; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 85 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75@$9 45
Extra State	9 80@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 15@16 00

Southern Flour has not varied essentially. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $10@$11 50 for common to fair, and $11 50@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in light demand at $6 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 15 for Western, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,300 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$14 ₽ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 175 bbls. were sold at $13 75@$14 ₽ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $3 75@$4 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held firmly, but has been inactive to-day. Sales have been confined to 12,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 20, Red and Amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at $2 58@$2 70, and No. 1 Spring, in store, at $2 50 ₽ bushel, for export. Corn has been moderately inquired for at former rates. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 27 for New Mixed Western, $1 31@$1 32 for Old do., in store, $1 22@$1 23, from dock, for New Yellow Jersey, $1 20@$1 26 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ₽ bushel. Rye continues inactive at previous quotations. Barley continues quiet at former rates. Sales 9,200 bushels, including Canada West choice, at $2 15, and State $1 85@$1 88 ₽ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 21,000 bushels, at $1 70@$1 85 ₽ bushel. Oats have been in more demand and firmer; sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c. in store, and 86½c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@82c. ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at previous prices, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign, at 35c.@60c. ₽ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ₽ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull and nominally unchanged in price, to-day. Stock, 693 bales American and 167 tons and 25,623 bales foreign.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 57,568 hides; sales, 34,000 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. E. T. DAY & Co., 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., at 20c. gold, usual selection; 1,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, to arrive, 9½ lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 750 Dry Corrientes, 21¼ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 Dry Cordova, 24¼ lbs., 17¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, seconds, 21 lbs., private terms; 8,500 Dry Orinoco, 19½@21½ lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., 16c., gold, as they run; 350 Dry West India, 18@21 lbs., private terms; 7,000 Dry Texas, 21@26 lbs., 19½c.@20c., currency, as they run; 500 Dry Texas Kips, 14 lbs., private terms; 750 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 51 lbs., 11c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., 11c., gold, usual selection; 850 Wet Salted Texas, part to arrive, 65 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 50 lbs., 1 c., currency; 1,000 City Slaughter, 75@80 lbs., 11c., currency; 5,000 damaged Montevideo Hides and Kips at auction, 21c.@26¼c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 157,600 (same time last year 35,300—year before, 279,200,) and 180 bales. The stock consists of 140,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 1,000 Dry Savanilla, &c., 5,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 2,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 800 Dry African; 5,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, 1,300 Wet Salted Para; 180 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has attracted more attention, at full rates. Other kinds quiet but steady. Week's receipts of Sole 35,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@43c.: Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light. 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less active, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59½c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 90@$7 50 ₽ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ₽ bbl.; Stock in Yard, 1,573 bbls. Spirits Turpentine; 1,660 bbls Crude Turpentine; 81,515 bbls Resin, and 2,326 bbls. Tar.

OILS—Have been in somewhat better demand, including Crude Whale at 63c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate request within a range of from 10¼c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly higher, on a moderate increase of the speculative demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $21 75@$22, closing at $21 87, for Old Mess; $22 75@$23, closing at $22 87, cash, for New Mess; $19@$19 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, seller's option, at $22 87@$23 12, chiefly $23, and April on private terms, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb.; sales 280 pkgs. Bacon has been in moderate demand at rather firmer rates; sales 650 boxes at 10¼c.@11c. for Cumberlands, the latter rate for choice City; 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11¼c. for Long Ribs; 13c.@13¼c. for Short Clear, and 12¼c.@12½c. for Long Clear, ₽ lb. Lard continues in good demand at buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13¼c.@14½c., the latter rate for very choice, in small lots, ₽ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in request at 10c.@10⅝c. for City, and 9c.@9½c., chiefly at 9c.@9¼c. for country, ₽ lb. Beef has been in very active demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 3,100 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in moderate demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$34 50, and India Mess at $37 50@$39 ₽ tierce; sales 540 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at from $29@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 290 bbls. Butter has been in fair demand at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ₽ lb. Cheese continues in request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₽ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₽ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₽ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₽ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₽ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₽ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₽ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese. ₽ lb	8 @11

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.	Old.	New.	Total Feb. 1, 1868.	Jan. 1, 1868.	Feb. 1, 1867.
Clear	596	34	629	547	137
Mess	27,284	7,623	34,907	32,122	39,318
Thin Mess	70	617	687	542	252
Prime Mess	46	1,160	1,206	1,265	1,798
Flank	5	....	5	5	....
Prime	347	1,109	1,456	996	3,194
Rumps	973	308	1,281	1,040	12
Refuse Mess	...	178	178	510	624
Do. Prime M's	...	210	210	33	188
Refuse Prime	51	202	255	506	205
Other Refuse	253	192	445	432	838
Uninspected	1,410	32,087	33,497	26,992	40,670
G'd total, bbls.	31,034	43,720	74,754	64,990	86,926
BEEF.					
Rep. Mess	54	2,837	2,891	2,169	1,728
Rep. Chic. do	...	9,571	9,571	6,150	5,729
Railroad Beef	...	73	73	3	....
Refuse Mess	83	1,929	2,012	1,657	347
Other Refuse	...	751	751	435	153
Tcs. Prime M.	...	1,825	1,825	1,964	....
Country Mess	...	878	878	1,040	414
Uninspec. tcs	...	9,439	9,439	15,947	2,416
Uninspec. bbls.	...	23,562	23,562	32,672	7,484
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	137	50,865	51,002	62,037	18,311

RICE—Has been dull at unchanged prices. Stock, 1,924 tcs. Carolina, and 4,342 bags Clear East India.

SKINS—Deer have been held above the views of manufacturers, who, for the most part, refuse to pay any considerable advance over recent sales. Transactions embrace only 1,000 lbs. Honduras and 2,000 lbs. Tobasco, on private terms. We quote: Honduras at 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.47½c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 50c. in gold, ₽ lb. Goat has been quiet, the only inquiry having been for heavy Mexican, of which the market is nearly bare. Other kinds, though in large supply, are entirely unsalable, except at a considerable concession from the present views of holders. We quote: Tampico, 40c.@42½c., Matamoras 38c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c., Payta, 27c.@28c. gold, ₽ lb.; Curacoa, 37½c. currency; Cape, 37½c.@38c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Have been held with more confidence on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 891 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅜c.@13⅜c.; 710 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13⅜c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 14¼c.@16⅜c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 128,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11⅜c., 104,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@14c.; 87,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet to-day at unchanged prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in January.

	Kentucky. Hhds.	Va & N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Maryland. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock, Jan. 1, 1868	18,286	590	19	25	18,920
Received since	527	71	..	..	598
Total	18,813	661	19	25	19,518
Delivered since	3,793	111	..	..	3,904
Stock. Feb. 1, 1868	15,020	550	19	25	15,614
Same time 1867	12,296	655	24	23	12,998

Brooklyn Warehouse.

	Hhds
Stock on hand Dec. 31, 1867	4,956
Received since	201
Total	5,157
Delivered since	1,115
Stock Feb. 1	4,042

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of January Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The activity and improvement of December last has not been sustained, as a dull and depressed state existed during January, which caused a slight decline in prices, especially in the way of domestic wool. The manufacturers, in consequence of the dullness of goods and the unsatisfactory state of the market, operate very cautiously, and the prospects for the future are not at all encouraging. The internal tax on their fabrics is exercising an injurious influence, and the tariff prevents the supply of the qualities needed, but not sufficiently raised with us. Our political and economical affairs have also contributed to the depression which we fear will last for some time to come. Fleece wool has met with a moderate demand; more for medium and low grades than for the finer ones. The same has been the case with pulled wool, leaving the fine neglected. California and Texas wools continued in good demand during the first part of January, but have since met with less inquiry, and can be sold only at some concessions in price. Mexican wools, the arrivals of which have been very light, are about the same. Foreign fine wools have been but little sold, at low rates. The holders in general are inclined to believe that our small stock will soon be wanted at fair prices, as it would be utterly impossible to replace them under the present tariff. Foreign medium wools have continued entirely neglected. Foreign low wools were less in demand than expected; the prices are weak and the stocks increasing. From the European markets the accounts represent a slight improvement in all fine wools, excluding, however, the new clip from Buenos Ayres, which is reported as much heavier and more burry than both the previous clips. The medium qualities and worsted wools continued neglected, with very low prices ruling, and the carpet wools remained without improvement." The imports of wool into New-York for the year 1867 were 38,817 bales, 18,893,567 lbs. The imports of wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, 1868, were 762 bales, 478,423 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Feb. 1, 1868.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do	42@45
Common and ¼ do	36@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	36@40
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	30@38
Western limed pulled	27@30
Southern limed pulled	25@29
Tub Washed	40@48
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	32@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	27@36
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	25@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@28
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@18
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@40
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@27
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@19
Entre Rios, washed	32@34
Entre Rios, unwashed	17@28
Cordova, unwashed	30@34
San Jago, washed	30@34
St. Luis	30@34
Rio Grande, Mestizo, fine white washed	31@32
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	31@33
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@21
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@22
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian, washed	—@—
Peruvian, unwashed	21@23
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@21
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	21@22
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	19@20
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	22@23
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed fine	24@25
Mexican, washed medium	20@22
Mexican, unwashed fine	20@22
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	16@20

The San Francisco *Alta California*, of Jan. 9, says of the Wool trade of the port: "The receipts and exports have been as follows:

Receipts.

	Bales.	1867. Pounds.	1866. Pounds.
Spring	24,077	6,621,175	4,934,950
Spring, pulled	....	350,000	500,000
Fall	8,678	2,386,450	2,244,550
Fall, pulled	....	250,000	254,587
Total		9,607,625	7,934,087
On hand Jan. 1		681,022	50,000
Total		10,288,647	7,984,087
From Oregon	3,299	577,325	443,200
Grand total		10,865,972	8,427,287
Value			$1,825,571

Exports.

	Bales.	1867. Pounds.	1866. Pounds.
New-York, per steamer	6,464	3,449,210	2,866,104
New-York, per sail vessel	7,770	3,288,366	1,155,283
Boston, per sail vessel	706	924,188	607,803
Philadelphia, per sail vessel	46	25,067	....
England, per sail vessel	...	....	33,049
Total	14,986	7,057,631	4,662,129
Bought by local factories	....	2,975,000	3,189,500
Stock on hand, including steamer Montana, cleared Jan. 1, 1868, and ship Panther, loading	....	885,900	681,018
Grand total		10,918,531	8,532,647

The estimate for the next year, based on 2,996,660 sheep, an increase of 830,330 over last year, gives the next clip at 10,488,310 lbs., or 800,000 lbs. more than last year."

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day, the engagements having been unimportant and rates less buoyant. For Liverpool there were taken 700 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₽ bbl. There were 503 vessels of all classes in port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to
JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Institution, 2d-av., cor. 13th-st., MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Poll open from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.
A. DUBOIS, Secretary.

WATER-CLOSETS.—A WORD TO THE wise is sufficient. A water-closet which cannot freeze, leak or become offensive.
ALFRED IVERS, Plumber and Patentee,
No. 310 4th-av., 23d and 24th sts.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and other securities, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LICENSES FOR COATING METALS UNDER patent issued 4th September, 1866, to Edmund Morewood, will be granted on application to
MOREWOOD & CO., No. 67 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HOTELS.

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, ONLY 20 miles from New-York, in the centre of the fire-clay region of New-Jersey, fronting for half a mile on deep, navigable water, with buildings adapted to a family hotel, college, or any large institution. Apply to MARCUS SPRING, No. 31 Mercer-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
DON PASQUALE. Characters by Miss Phillipps, Signor Brignoli, Signor Susini, Signor Sarti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WONDER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. George Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. G. F. Browne, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters. Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr. G. F. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD III. Mr. E. Eddy as Richard III.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A French newspaper, according to a telegram from Paris, asserts that Farragut's presence at Naples is intended as a counterpoise to that of the French forces in Rome. The same journal states that the Admiral holds intimate relations with Garibaldi and the Liberals.

In France the debates upon the project of law for the government of the Press, continued Saturday. No vote has yet been arrived at, however, and late dispatches give information of the probable withdrawal of the bill.

King Christian has signed the transfer treaty between Denmark and the United States.

The bill introduced by the Prussian Government granting large indemnities to the dispossessed sovereigns, have been passed by the Diet under a threat of dissolution uttered by Count von Bismarck.

Prince Humbert of Italy was affianced yesterday to Princess Margheuta of Genoa.

The Spanish Government is organizing a legion intended for the defence of the Temporal Power.

A telegram from London, Saturday, announced the prevalence of a terrific gale throughout England, but gives no particulars. The cabmen of Liverpool are reported on a strike.

Letters from Killarney to London state that the clergy of that town who refused to say masses for souls of the Manchester dead have ceased to receive any money from their parishioners.

Late advices from Athens announce the occurrence of a battle between the Turks and Cretans, and the victory of the latter.

A severe famine prevails in Tangiers and Tetuan. Mail details regarding the extent of the suffering has been received at the State Department in Washington, from the United States Consul at Tunis, and will be found *in extenso* elsewhere.

The Egyptian corps of the British expedition has, in accordance with Lord Stanley's request, been recalled by the Pasha.

The steamship *Union*, from Bremen Jan. 18, and Northampton Jan. 21, arrived at this port at a late hour last night.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate on Saturday.

In the House, the Kentucky contested election case was discussed by Messrs. Beck and Cook, after which the subject was postponed until to-day, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Mail advices from Rio Janeiro to London announce that the inhabitants of Rosario, a town on the Parana River, in the Argentine Republic, have rebelled against the authority of President Mitre, and declared for Gen. Urquiza. The cholera had subsided to a great degree in Buenos Ayres. There had been no fighting since the departure of the last mail.

A verdict has been rendered in the Circuit Court at Nashville, Tenn., for $5,000 damages against the Nashville Railroad Company, and in favor of Margaret Burke, whose husband, while lying on the track in a state of intoxication, was run over and killed.

The members of the Boston Fenian Circles have resolved to dispense with the customary procession on St. Patrick's Day. They will pursue their usual avocations, devoting the proceeds of their day's labor to the cause of Ireland.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas is to preside at the Cincinnati meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, and will be made President of the society. Gen. Sheridan is to be there also.

At the request of the South Carolina Reconstruction Convention Gen. Canby has issued an order staying executions on real and personal property for three months.

The actors in San Francisco have signed a protest against the repeal of the Sunday Law.

Interesting services, preliminary to the session of the New York Sunday School Institute, were held last evening, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris presided, and Revs. T. W. Chambers, D.D., T. W. Sabine, D.D. and Cyrus D. Foss made brief addresses upon topics appropriate to the occasion. The Institute exercises will be held publicly, in the same church, every evening during the present week, (except Saturday,) and also on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 2½ o'clock.

Marshal Murray has seized 60,000 cigars and 21 cases of tobacco, found on the third floor of premises No. 97 Murray-street. The parties who were manufacturing the cigars are unknown at present.

The Superior Court General Term, Chief Justice Robertson presiding, has just rendered a decision of importance to merchants relative to the liability of persons making fraudulent representations as to responsibility of third parties. In the case decided the party making the false representations is held liable for goods purchased two years after the representations were made.

The Board of Aldermen on Saturday adopted resolutions increasing the salaries of the clerks of the Common Council, appointing an assistant librarian at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and requesting our Congressional Representatives to urge on Congress the importance of making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, before a large congregation, on moral ills and their cure.

A lecture entitled "What I Saw in Ireland" was delivered last night, by Rev. Father Mooney, at the hall corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street.

The Police of Newark, N. J., made 239 arrests during January.

General business was less active on Saturday, though the changes in prices were not very marked. Cotton favored sellers. Breadstuffs and Provisions were held with more firmness. The freight market was dull and rather heavy.

The Currency Question.

If the country is to realize the full benefit of the anti-contraction bill which will probably become law to-day, Congress must make known a purpose to resist attempts to renew the inflation of the currency, from whatever quarter they proceed. That such attempts are in contemplation under auspices which invest them with importance, we cannot doubt. The Republicans are divided on the subject, and the Western Democrats are ready to take advantage of opportunities for increasing the amount in circulation. Only great firmness on the part of the more intelligent and judicious of both parties, can save us from a financial calamity vastly more disastrous than any that has been encountered since Mr. Chase began his financial labors.

The justification of the measure already passed is found in its tendency to promote business by removing the uncertainty in regard to the currency which has for some time embarrassed it. So long as the Secretary of the Treasury possessed power to call in a given amount per month, all interests felt the evil influence of a disturbing element. The banks were to a certain extent at his mercy, and in self-defence they were constrained to hold a tight rein upon their customers. Values were subject to the same continual derangement. Nothing was fixed, nothing certain. Depression was intensified, and disasters were multiplied as consequences of a policy which jeopardized everything in a profitless race after specie payments. The experience thus acquired produced the extraordinary unanimity in support of the demand for a stoppage of contraction. On no other phase of the financial question, perhaps, could the same agreement be found. And Congress, by enacting a law which obviates capricious interference on the part of the Secretary, has simply given expression to the popular will.

It is because of this fact that every approach to expansion should be closed with a promptness that will prevent misapprehension as to the position of Congress on the subject. The bill just enacted is intended, above all other things, to promote financial steadiness. Incidentally, it will for the moment increase the circulation slightly by relieving the banks from the necessity of providing for the Secretary's calls. But its aim is, and its result will be, to inspire confidence, and to correct the mischief produced by contraction.

To make this sure, however, it is necessary to put an end to fears and expectations in reference to expansion. There can be no certainty while the intentions of Congress are in doubt. Confidence will be impossible until a policy be proclaimed which, while stopping the withdrawal of currency, shall furnish some explicit guarantee against further issues, whether of greenbacks or National Bank paper. The possibility of the latter serves in the meantime to counteract the benefits of the anti-contraction legislation. One disturbing element has given place to another. Speculation has received an impetus from the prevailing idea that a strong and organized effort in furtherance of expansion will be made during the session. We have, therefore, the inconvenience of instability in a degree not greatly inferior to that felt while contraction lasted.

More is wanted than the mere voting down of propositions favoring expansion. To remove all doubt, an explicit declaration is desirable; a declaration that Congress accepts the present amount of currency as equal to the business requirements of the country, and will allow no further increase on any pretext. Such a declaration would not be incompatible with a revision of the National Bank circulation, with a view to the probable needs of the South; but it would effectually quiet wide-spread fears, and impart to industry and commerce a confidence that is unattainable while projects of the inflationists remain in sight. Not until this be done with more or less directness, and with an explicitness that is unmistakable, will trade renew its healthy growth, or finance be freed from perils which now beset it.

On yet another ground is this action on the part of Congress expedient. Any further issue of currency would affect more than trade or finance. It would at once impair the public credit, and shake faith in the fulfillment of the country's promises to its creditors. For any addition to the amount outstanding, whether it be twenty-five or a hundred millions, would depreciate the worth of every paper dollar, and lay the foundation of a policy leading most surely to a violation of the national faith. It is folly to discuss the question of paying the debt while the question of currency continues unsettled; and if the latter be settled satisfactorily, the former point will not need consideration. With the currency at its present amount, and stability restored to finance and trade, the return to specie payments is a question which time will gradually and easily solve. On the other hand, if expansion be once renewed, it will go on in defiance of schemes of limitation. There is no argument now urged in its favor which will not be equally cogent and equally just as often as any section of the country feels the pinch of hard or even dull times. If more currency is to be the cure for the scarcity of money of which people complain, issues must be repeated as often as the scarcity is felt, and the legislators who to-day sanction the nostrum will have no answer to those who twelve months hence seek further measures in the same direction. The process, then, tends inevitably to a depreciation in the value of currency that will make its worthlessness a matter only of time. From which fact it follows that the advocates of expansion, whatever the amount, really are aiders and abettors of the policy of repudiation.

Retrenchment in Congress.

The House does find some time to attend to other matters than reconstruction. Retrenchment is one of them. A tithe of the vigor and determination that have been expended on the South, if applied to a reduction of expenditures, might have accomplished wonders. Still, though the pace is slow, and less firm than it ought to be, it is in the right path and may lead to some noticeable result before the session closes.

The best work yet done seems to be in connection with the Navy Department, which has exhibited a strange reluctance to return to the good old peace standard. The Committee on Appropriations has brought down the estimates from forty-seven millions to eighteen millions, being three less than Mr. Wells's calculation, and a further cutting down is spoken of as possible. The army estimates have been handled tenderly, and those of the civil service continue much greater than they ought to be. Mr. Wells' scheme of reduction brings down the army cost from eighty-three millions to fifty-three, and that of the civil service from fifty-one millions to forty; and the reduced figures are undoubtedly liberal allowances as compared with those which prevailed before the war.

The bill suspending payments on account of war claims, which has gone through the House, is another sign of saving. But why suspend merely? Why put off to a more convenient season claims involving untold millions, and which are for the most part in the hands of knaves and speculators? Instead of deferring their settlement, and thus fostering future gigantic expenditures, Congress should broadly and finally reject all schemes for despoiling the Treasury under the equivocal pretext of rewarding loyalty. Exceptional cases there will be, of course, but the great bulk of claims based upon alleged losses and sufferings during the progress of the war are not entitled to attention. If everybody is to be paid who suffered injury to person or property during that eventful period, the country may give up the idea of solvency, and compound with the claimants as best it can. But the proposal is preposterous, and we regret that the House has tampered with it by postponing payments instead of extinguishing it outright.

Affairs in Georgia.

It is quite the fashion for certain classes of our people to assume that they know all about the condition of affairs in the Southern States by intuition, and that reports of residents or of disinterested observers in those States are not of the slightest consequence, especially if they happen to conflict with their own preconceived and intuitive notions. All such reports, therefore, are summarily dismissed or ignored in their plans for governing the Southern people,—for protecting them in the enjoyment of their rights of person and property, and for restoring their material prosperity. And if they are somewhat too explicit and important to be thus disposed of, they are branded as intentionally false, or, from the ignorance and prejudice of those who send them, as utterly unreliable.

Still we shall continue to give such information as may reach us from reliable sources of the actual condition of things in the South. It may be of service to the public at large even if it is discarded by those who have immediate control of the interests to which they refer.

A resident of Georgia, a gentleman of intelligence, and one who has hitherto warmly favored reconstruction under the law of Congress as the wisest policy for the South, in a private letter, says:

> "The condition of the people is to the last degree lamentable. Nineteen out of every twenty are hopelessly bankrupt and in want. Lands are practically valueless, and would not sell to-day in any but a few localities where there are few or no negroes for more than a dollar an acre, houses and all. The merchants are as completely broke as the planters. Except a moderate crop of corn there are no provisions in the country. Planters have been unable to raise hogs, owing to the depredations of the negroes. *Out of fourteen I owned myself, twelve were stolen.* A neighbor of mine who had a flock of upwards of a hundred sheep, found only *sixteen* forthcoming when they were driven up for the Winter. Therefore the meat for whites and blacks is to be bought and paid for, and there is no money and no credit. Everybody who has raised cotton has lost heavily, and I see no prospect of recovery.
>
> Politically the prospects are of the gloomiest. The Convention is composed for the most part of adventurers and imbeciles. The best men are very mediocre. The tendency is ultra radical, and that undisguisedly for party purposes. The Conservative minority can do nothing, and if they attempt to say much, the previous question instantly gags them.
>
> The sensible people outside would gladly accept qualified suffrage. They concede the necessity to give the ballot to the negroes, but would restrict the grant within limits which common sense, North and South, would approve. The opposition to whatever the Atlanta Convention does will be persistent, but it will be fruitless. A united negro vote, and all the whites who can be gulled by a measure of relief, will sustain and adopt the Constitution and the ordinances. And then—why, peace will be as far off as ever. I am as anxious for reconstruction as you are. I look on all the balderdash of the local Press as stupidly absurd. I have as little sympathy with the extremists of one side as I have for those of the other; but I tell you that universal *savage* suffrage, eligibility to office and service on juries must end in anarchy, and the poverty of the people will make them desperate."

These are the sentiments and statements of a very intelligent and reliable person; and they ought to have some weight in guiding public sentiment as to the condition and necessities of the South, especially of that part of the South to which they directly relate.

We take the liberty in this connection of referring to the more extended and detailed statement of the condition and prospects of affairs in Georgia, which we publish in another column, from our own correspondent. It comes from a quarter entitled to attention, and will repay those who desire to know the actual condition of affairs and sentiment in the Southern States, for a careful perusal.

Tenement-Houses.

It seems from the report of the Superintendent that out of 18,582 tenement-houses in this City 9,846, or more than half, are in a condition detrimental to the health of the inmates and, of course, to the surrounding community. The Board of Health ought to enforce with rigor and energy the provisions made by the law for remedying this state of things, and to seek new laws where the powers conferred are not already ample. A very large proportion of our City population live in these tenement-houses, and they are of the classes least able to provide for themselves, and therefore most dependent on the public authorities for protection against the impositions and neglects of those who provide them shelter.

The class of capitalists, moreover, who own tenement-houses are, as a general thing those who care least for the comfort and health of their tenants. Nothing but the fact that they can get from their investments a much larger *per cent.* in this way than in any other, induces them to submit to the inconveniences and distasteful experiences attending the ownership of this class of houses. They naturally, therefore, spend as little in providing for their tenants, and exact as large rents from them, as possible; and nothing but the vigorous and resolute interference of the law will protect this very large and very helpless portion of our people from being subjected to heavy taxation and great discomfort.

The supervision of the Board of Health over the tenement houses cannot be too constant and is not likely to be too severe.

Proposed Change in Gold Coinage.

In a recent article on the uniform international coinage proposed by the late Conference at Paris, we alluded to the possibility of delay, if not of open opposition, by the Government of Great Britain. The earnest discussion of the project on the part of the intelligent people of that country, has already commenced. In the London *Journal of the Society of Arts* of the 10th of January, we find Mr. Frederick Hendricks, one of the most distinguished advocates of the decimalization of the money pound, actively taking the field in support of the proposed reform in the gold coinage.

In his elaborate article of that date, he has favorably reviewed the report to our Department of State by Mr. S. B. Ruggles, the delegate in the Conference from the United States. From this document Mr. Hendricks has selected copious and valuable extracts, showing the actual progress and condition of the proposed reform through Continental Europe, and the prospect of its still wider diffusion in South America, Canada and the populous nations of Eastern Asia.

The portion of the article in question, peculiarly interesting at the present moment while the subject is under actual examination by the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, is the prominent position which it gives to the opinions of Hon. John Sherman, Chairman of that Committee, so decidedly expressed in his letter to Mr. Ruggles, published in Paris in May last, and now forming part of the papers before the Senate.

From that letter Mr. Hendricks quotes, with approbation, the following passages, which are not only important in fully favoring the reform in question, but will be peculiarly acceptable at the present juncture in exhibiting the conservative views of Mr. Sherman in respect to the due preservation in the proposed change of the coin of public and private faith in all existing contracts:

> "In England, many persons of influence and different Chambers of Commerce are earnestly in favor of the proposed change in their coinage. The change is so slight with them, that an enlightened self-interest will soon induce them to make it; especially if we make the greater change in our coinage. We will have some difficulty in adjusting existing contracts with the new dollar; but as contracts are now based upon the fluctuating value of paper money, even the reduced dollar in coin will be of more purchasable value than our currency.
>
> *We can easily adjust the reduction with the public creditors in the payment or conversion of their securities, while private creditors might be authorized to recover upon the old standard.* All these are matters of detail to which I hope the Commission will direct their attention."

Mr. Hendricks appears, however, to entertain the opinion that in England, where the necessary change in the weight of the coin would be less than *one* per cent., there would be no necessity for discrimination between existing and future contracts; and he even adduces, without disapprobation, the example of Holland in 1850 in reducing the weight of its florin from 9.613 to 9.450 grammes, about 1.63 per cent.

It is not, however, to be expected that our American Congress will deem it consistent either with the honor or the interest of the United States to issue the new gold dollar and its multiples reduced in weight a little more than three and a half per cent., without making a just reservation distinctly recognizing the sanctity of all existing contracts, public or private, and requiring their payment in the standard existing when they were contracted.

We shall await with interest the result of the deliberations of the Senate Committee on the whole subject. In view of the unanimous request of the nineteen nations represented in the Conference, that answers from each should be transmitted to Paris by the 15th of the present month of February, we may reasonably expect the Committee to reach some definite result as soon as the peculiar pressure of other subjects at the present moment will permit.

Meanwhile it must be evident that any permanent change in our gold coinage should be made, if at all, before the passage of any further act for negotiating or renewing any loans payable in "dollars." It is certainly to be expected, with the pending and wide-spread agitation of the subject on both sides of the Atlantic, that future lenders will ask to be distinctly informed of the weight of the coin in which they are to be paid.

In view of the general interest which must be felt in the subject as soon as it shall be brought before the Senate for discussion, we publish to-day the material portions of the report of Mr. Ruggles, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The London Underground Railway.

Some very interesting information relative to the working of the London Underground Railway has recently been published in the English papers, and the main facts thus brought out are well worth consideration at the present time. As many of our readers are aware, the line in question stretches from the heart of the City proper, close to the Bank of England, to a point in the outskirts of London about five miles distant, where it connects with various suburban lines, and through them, with several of the main trunk lines out of London. Between the two *termini* are seven stations, at which all trains stop. There are also in course of construction numerous other metropolitan railroads, partially or entirely underground, and all tending to complete the system recommended not long ago by a Committee of the House of Lords. None of these will compete injuriously with the existing line, and many will act as feeders. But what we wish to point out at present is the absolute demonstration by the facts before us, that underground railways can be made in the most densely built part of cities, managed at a profit, and worked to the immense benefit and satisfaction of the public.

The first great fact is, that *during the five years of its existence eighty million passengers have traveled on the Underground Railway, at an average speed of sixteen miles an hour, and without the loss of a single life.* The second great fact is, that year by year the traffic steadily increases, twenty-three millions of passengers having been carried in 1867 against twenty-one millions in 1866. This proves conclusively that after five years' experience Londoners have cast aside all relics of the prejudices which for a long time lingered among them against so novel a means of locomotion. A few months ago an unfounded and silly alarm caused a most elaborate scientific analysis of the atmosphere of the tunnel to be made, and it was proved beyond doubt that, not even in the most confined portions, was the air so vitiated as injuriously to affect the health of the most regular travelers. To make the thing complete, it was found to be far purer than that in the court-room of the Coroner who had raised the alarm, while inquiring into a death from natural causes that had occurred on the line.

The usual number of trains per week is about 3,000, running during the greater part of the day about every five minutes, and the experience of last Whit-Monday—the great London popular holiday—shows that nearly 120,000 persons can be conveyed in a day without difficulty. Delays of any kind are very rare, and crowding is unknown. On the rare occasions when all the seats are taken in any one train, a single policeman at each station effectually guards against it.

The fares are low, ranging from a little more than a penny a mile first class, to half that sum third class, while on certain trains before 6 o'clock A. M. and after 6 o'clock P. M., the fare is only twopence for the entire distance *both ways*, thus enabling about 2,000 artisans and others to live in the sight of green fields, and yet take work in the heart of London at a daily cost for locomotion less than that unit of the British workingman's monetary system, the price of "a pint o' beer." Season tickets, at greatly reduced commutation prices are issued, and arrangements in this respect are also made with the other companies whose lines connect with the Underground.

We have given a few brief but significant facts with regard to the London Underground Railway. We hope our readers will reflect upon them, as they are dragged drearily along, three miles an hour, hanging miserably on straps, in a poisonous atmosphere, after having obtained these privileges at the risk of their lives and the certainty of a wade ankle-deep in mud or snow; or our middle-aged fellow-citizens, with bad colds and thin boots, may ponder on them in the night season, when suavely asked by a driver to get out into the snow-drift to assist in the pleasing process of "jumping" a misguided car into the track again. We are strongly under the impression that the time of New-York business men is at least as valuable as that of those of any city in the world; and we are not inclined to believe that they will endure their present compulsory waste of it much longer, when so simple a remedy is at hand. "What man has done man can do." and we may certainly venture to add, "What London has done New-York can do."

MINOR TOPICS

Very positive announcements are made that the President intends to demand of England immediate payment of the *Alabama* claims, and if this is not conceded, to make reprisals or declare war. This is sheer nonsense,—one of the party tricks resorted to by way of preparation for the Presidential canvass. It may be very well for the Democrats to goad the Republicans into taking extreme ground on this question, as they have already done on so many others; but they will be very careful not to commit themselves to any such issue. War with England is a very good thing to talk about, so long as nothing else is done about it,—though even this, pushed too far, will make itself felt in still further depressing business and postponing the recovery of the country from the effects of our recent war. But if anybody or any party thinks that our people want a war with England now, let them lose no time in taking the responsibility of urging it. The sooner they do this, the sooner will they discover their mistake. Why will not Hon. Mr. Robinson propose an immediate declaration of war in Congress,—just to "test the *sense*" of the House, and *his own* at the same time?

Our State Constitutional Convention certainly is not winning any great distinction for wisdom and mastery of the grave subjects on which comprehensive action is most required. It seems to have done absolutely nothing in the matter of providing for reforms in our system of municipal government—leaving the subject just about where it found it. Yet the method by which governments are at present provided for our large cities is a most thorough and disastrous failure. We may theorize and speculate about it as we like, but the fact has been established by experience that the same style of government cannot be applied to large cities and to the rural districts, with equally good results. The conditions, circumstances and necessities of the two are utterly unlike, and each should have the system which will meet its wants the best.

The rumors that Commissioner Rollins is to be removed, which have been as regular in their periodical returns as the meteoric showers and a good deal more frequent, are again at their height. His integrity is universally conceded, and the only impeachment of his ability is found in the fact that he does not collect the whisky tax. This objection sounds like rather a ghastly joke, when we reflect that it is urged by those who have done the most to thwart him, and who are moving heaven and earth to get one of their own agents and leaders into his place. If they succeed, the whole scheme of collecting a tax from whisky might as well be abandoned. If the Secretary of the Treasury will allow the Commissioner control of his own department and sustain his action with firmness and decision, and if the President will refrain from trying to use it as a political machine, we can form a more reliable judgment of Mr. Rollins's efficiency.

The advantages of a City Government, elected by universal suffrage, are gradually making themselves apparent—not only in the absolute incompetency of the officers elected to perform the duties for which they are supposed to be chosen, but in the drafts they make on the public treasury in payment for their services. The Clerk of our Board of Aldermen is to have $7,000 a year,—about as much as the members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and forty per cent. *more* than Senators and members of Congress. The assistant clerks, *five* in number, have salaries from $5,000 to $2,500,—messengers $1,500 each, and so through the whole range of utterly needless offices which have been created solely and exclusively to provide for personal and party friends. We suppose no well-informed person needs to be informed that New-York is at once the worst governed city of any considerable size in the world, and at the same time that it costs the most to govern it, which is a highly encouraging fact for the friends of popular government.

Some of the members of the Southern Conventions, it seems, have been urging Congress to put the Constitutions they may form into effect without submitting them to the popular vote. We are glad to see that Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has the frankness to tell them in reply that "it is idle to think of such a thing." One of the principal objections urged against the Constitutions, under the provisional Governments established under President Johnson was, that they had not been ratified by the people. But why should such applications be made to Congress? Is it feared that these Constitutions may be rejected—even when all the blacks, and only part of the whites, are allowed to vote? The people of the South, of all colors, are getting to be as unreliable as the Supreme Court, and as "mulish" as the Senate. We commend their case to Gen. Schenck.

The *Tribune* fears that under the lead of the President we may have a style of reconstruction which will restore to power and political influence those who believed in the rightfulness of secession at the very outset. Such a result ought to be guarded against. The *Tribune* was one of the most zealous believers and apostles of that faith, which, by the way, it has never retracted. It justified secession at the beginning by the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and said openly that if the South wanted to leave the Union and set up another government they had a right to do so; and now it demands legislative measures to prevent the return of people holding such theories to political influence and power.

Another "obstacle to reconstruction" has been discovered. Gen. Schenck denounces the Senate as "mulish,"—which, being translated out of the Congressional dialect into English, means obstinate. This is precisely the sin whereby Andrew Johnson fell,—the same fault which is laid to the door of the Supreme Court. We shall expect Reconstruction Bill No. 5 from the House Committee in a few days, removing the whole subject from the jurisdiction of the Senate, or authorizing the Republican Committee to take the place of that body hereafter in all legislation touching the condition of the colored race. As Senator Wilson would say "God cannot afford" to have this or any other great work on which the House has set its heart, obstructed and overthrown by an aristocratic, oligarchic, State-Rights body like the Senate. Will not some "earnest" Republican attend to this little matter?

Col. Burns, who was recently defeated in the Eighth District of Ohio by the Republican candidate for Congress, it seems, is one of the Democrats who refused to vote for Vallandigham for Governor in 1863, and was active in defeating his nomination for the Senate this Winter. Vallandigham and his friends are quite exultant over the fate which has now overtaken him, and are quite open in their threats to treat the Democracy to a similar defeat whenever, for the sake of policy, they desert their true principles and throw overboard their real friends. We advise them to nominate Vallandigham himself next time, and see how *that* will affect the result.

The Constitutional Convention has resolved to perpetuate the Board of Supervisors, one of the two governments now provided for spending the money of our City. This seems to have been done on motion of Mr. Alvord, of Syracuse. Living at that distance, Mr. Alvord may have discovered some reasons for maintaining this Board which our own people have never yet found out. Will he be good enough to tell us what they are?

The reporters for some of the South Carolina newspapers have been guilty, it seems, of leaving off the "Mr." from the names of colored members of the Convention. A resolution to punish such offenders was laid on the table by three majority. That Convention must be conservative and unreliable. It lends its countenance to distinctions of "race or color." Would it not be well for the Reconstruction Committee of Congress to bring in a new bill on the subject?

Senator Howe does not fear the ascendancy of the blacks in the Southern States partly, he says, because "the blacks are not actuated by the unscrupulous ambition of the whites." If they have this very great superiority over the whites which Senator Howe thus attributes to them, perhaps Congress ought to give them the supremacy which they are modest enough not to seek. "Unscrupulous ambition" is a very grievous fault; and that class of our population which has it not, is certainly more worthy of holding the reins of government, other things being equal, than that which has it. Will the Senator accept the logical results of his own argument?

The Common Council proposes to lay down the Nicholson pavement in Fifth avenue *above* Fifty-ninth street—that is to say *above* the entrance to Central Park! This is a fair specimen of municipal regard for the wishes and interests of our citizens. We should like to know the precise character of the influences which have led to this extraordinary decision. Fifth avenue above Fifty-ninth street is not used at all for driving—everybody except fast trotters going into and through the Park. Below that street it is by all odds the greatest thoroughfare for private carriages in the whole city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The west side turned out in force on Saturday, when, to use a common but expressive term, Pike's Opera House was filled from pit to dome. There was not a vacant seat in the entire establishment, and, ample as are the passage-ways, they were, as far as permitted, filled. One of the most pleasant features of the house is the absolute largeness that prevails in all the surroundings of the auditorium. There is always some place where on a crowded night the visitor can seek a breath of fresh air. The price being uniform at the *matinées*, the communications between the upper and lower parts were thrown open. They are of the most elaborate and extensive character. So far as brilliancy is concerned, the upper circle is by far the most striking in the building. The beautiful dome is seen to advantage there, and the splendid decorations shine in the ample light with rare and striking magnificence. Mr. Pike is already improving this part of the house by adding some additional ventilators. The lower portion is already sufficiently cool and pleasant, but the heat rises upward and extra precautions had to be taken. The opera on Saturday was "Martha," which was repeated with the same *caste* as before. Sig. Brignoli was again in good voice, and satisfied the best expectations of his friends. He is in every way better than when we last heard him on the stage, except in the matter of acting—where progress was not to be expected, and reprogression was impossible. Miss Phillips and Miss McCulloch were both acceptable. The lady last named is a pupil of Sig. Torriani, and possesses a good and true voice, which, with the actual experience and warmth of the stage, will undoubtedly ripen. It is now somewhat hard. To-night Donizetti's charming opera of "Don Pasquale" will be given, with Brignoli, Phillips, Susini and Sarti in the *caste*. The season, we notice, terminates with the present week. To-morrow night the "Trovatore" will be played at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third concert of the twenty-sixth season of this Society took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. The attendance was overwhelming. There was no standing room, and it would be barely an exaggeration to say that there was no breathing room. Such a dense, compact and orderly crowd has never before been seen in the Academy. The programme justified this unusual demonstration. There were but three pieces in it, but they were three master pieces. The first was the overture to "Jessonda," by Spohr—short, delicate and melodious; the second the concerto in A minor, by Schumann; and the third the Choral (or Ninth) Symphony by Beethoven. Mr. S. B. Mills took the piano in the concerto, and it was a piano worthy of having the orchestra for a consort. Such magnificence and purity of tone, such delicate perfection of mechanism, enabling the performer to produce any quality of tone that he desired, we have never before found so happily combined, even in the pianos of Messrs. Steinway. And with a performer like Mr. Mills it told Schumann's dual story with extraordinary decision and brilliancy. It is really a dual story more than a concerto in the ordinary acceptation of the word. The parts, although welded together with the strength of a giant, are in themselves perfect, and might, from their intrinsic merits, be played separately. Ordinarily in a concerto the orchestra is either overwhelming or insignificant, rising or sinking with the relative importance given to the piano. Here it is of equal value and interest, and helps not merely by suggestion, but by learned controversy, the effort of the soloist. It is a manly and intimate conversation between the piano and the orchestra; not a thing of mere coquetry.

Mr. Mills was the first, if we remember rightly, to introduce this work to our public, and the way in which he played it years ago gave him at once the leading position. Since then he has so vastly improved that he is no longer the same artist. His reading of the concerts, always well considered and conscientiously studied, is the same. In other words, it is as Schumann wrote it. But Mr. Mills' power; his clear articulation of scale passages; his command of all the *nuances* of touch; his utter abnegation of everything that is vulgar; and his absolute certainty, even in the most difficult passages, have vastly increased. With a vivid recollection of his former performances of this splendid work, we are certain that he has never before done it or himself such justice. The applause was hearty and general—the orchestra taking part in it quite as warmly as any other part of the house. Mr. Mills was called twice before the curtain, and deserved every hand raised in his honor.

After a brief pause the orchestra proceeded to the "Choral Symphony," the last of the immortal nine, and by universal consent regarded as the greatest of Beethoven's creations. It was written when the composer was stone deaf. His fertile mind had exhausted most of the forms of instrumental music, and was consuming itself with a desire for a new mode of expression. He determined, therefore, to repeat an experiment which he had already made, namely, to introduce the voice as the culmination of a symphonic story. All instruments fail where human expression is wanted, and this is precisely what the great master felt. There are a dozen different legends connected with the "G" symphony, but the vocal part indicates its purpose with distinctness. The words are from Scheller's "Hymn to Joy," and the nations represented by the various voices of man and woman, and the various tones of the orchestra, take up the glad strain until it prevails entirely. The three movements which precede the chorale are clearly intended to represent the unrest of worldly life; the yearnings, the despair, the glimmering hope, the utter desperation which pursue the burdened wayfarer. He reaches, at length, the calm of the *Adagio*, and from that pathetic, religious point, steps readily to realms of joy and happiness. The work in itself is consistent in theory, and its elaboration is wonderful. Perhaps (and we whisper this because it is rank heresy) it is too wonderful. After listening to it one feels draggled and besmeared, "not like a human being, but like the fag end of a mob." It is stupendous in its emotions, and there can be no sort of question about its being overwhelming. Nor can there be a doubt about its greatness. Although it is played but seldom it is talked about much, and it is the undercurrents of the world that keep it moving, not the ephemera that are on its surface. Still, the work gains nothing by the choral part except consistency, and that might be secured instrumentally quite as well as chorally. In truth, the solos, quartettes and choruses are almost impossible. They are written with absolute disregard to the capacities of singers, and provoke disaster even with reliable artists. The quartette on Saturday evening was a lamentable failure, and the chorus of the Mendelssohn Union, our best and most painstaking society, although generally good, sometimes scattered. Nevertheless it is our duty and pleasure to record that the symphony was rendered generally in a way to reflect the highest credit upon Mr. Bergmann, whose steady *bâton* indeed is always reliable. The orchestra in this and in the other pieces to which we have referred played magnificently. The soloists (vocal) were Mrs. H. M. Smith, (of Boston,) Miss Ella J. Mayer, Mr. W. J. Hill and Mr. M. Duschnitz.

MR. BRISTOW'S NEW ORATORIO, "DANIEL."

The second performance of this fine musical work was given at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, in the presence of a large and attentive audience. The favorable impression which was generally expressed on its first representation was more than confirmed on this occasion, and this too despite a reduced chorus and the absence of Mme. Parepa-Rosa. The lady, as has been stated elsewhere, was indisposed. Her place was taken by Miss Brainerd, who acquitted herself of the ungrateful task in the best possible manner. Ungrateful, we take it, because it is not easy for any one to follow immediately in the footsteps of Mme. Parepa-Rosa. The music, moreover, is extremely difficult, and taxes the resources of the most accomplished artist. Miss Brainerd rendered it with feeling and enthusiasm. We have no recollection of ever having heard her pure sympathetic voice to such decided advantage. The remainder of the caste was the same as heretofore, and the singers generally were in good condition. Mr. J. R. Thomas sang the long recitative of *Daniel* with superb effect. It is a treat to hear so fine a piece of declamation in the concert room. It is noticeable in the recitatives of this work, and to a less extent in the arias, that whilst there is necessarily a certain repetition in the matter of words, in order to fill out the musical measure, there is always a due sense of emphasis which falls in the right place. In other words, a proper consistency between sound and sense. This is not to be found so readily in the works of the old masters, or of their successors, Mendelssohn and Costa, all of whom were foreign to the tongue, and meandered according to the feeling of the music, not of the words. Mr. Bristow unites both with rare skill. His melodies are delicious; his concerted pieces are ingenious but clear, and his recitatives are powerful dramatic statements. The treatment of the orchestra is more free and operatic than in any other oratorio with which we are acquainted, while the choruses are striking from their harmonic treatment, and the varied effect which they produce. The work, in short, is that of a master whose judgment is calm, his invention fresh, and his knowledge perfect. We trust that the oratorio will find its way to the great cities of the country. It is worthy of frequent repetition both here and elsewhere.

CONCERTS.

The grand operatic and English ballad concert by the Richings troupe took place at Steinway Hall on Friday evening, and was repeated at the *matinée* on Saturday. The attendance was of the most discouraging character on both occasions. There no longer seems to be a rational taste for concert music, although it has always been claimed that there is a class which, as it does not visit the theatres and opera houses, from conscientious scruples, requires this kind of recreation. The moral class, it would seem, is particularly small just now. When the entire resources of an opera company, added to the attraction of first-class soloists like Leopold de Meyer and Carl Rosa, fail to draw a house, it may safely be concluded that business is bad. This particular branch of the musical business seems to have "wilted" without any visible cause. Mme. Parepa-Rosa is the only singer who continues to attract the attention of the public; but she unfortunately is in ill health, and is not expected to sing for several weeks. The Richings' concert on Friday was entirely popular in its character, and in some respects was good. Mrs. SEGUIN sang the Flower Song, from "Faust," with expression and sweetness. Messrs. CAMPBELL and CASTLE were both respectable in their separate pieces. Miss RICHINGS overtaxed her powers in the *bolero* from "Les Vespres Siciliennes;" the lady is utterly indifferent to distinctness, to good intonation and to every other characteristic of an artist. These defects are more or less concealed on the stage, but in the concert-room they are painfully conspicuous and exceedingly disagreeable. They are not mollified by the accompanyist, Mr. DEITRICH, who indulged in a perfect orgy on the piano. It became amusing when Mr. BERNARD sang, for then it was apparent that each gentleman had determined to try which could "spread himself" most. We are disposed to think that Mr. BERNARD succeeded, but Mr. DEITRICH was not far behind. It is a pity to hear a pure tenor voice so lamentably maltreated. Mr. E. SEGUIN is not a concert singer, and least of all is he likely to excel in the ordinary sort of romanza, and CLAPISSON'S was a very ordinary sort. The principal interest of the concert depended on Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, who played a couple of his well-known pieces in his usual and effective way. He has made some additions to the "Grand Duchess" fantasie, and it is now a very capital arrangement. The melodies in that opera, which from their lightness do not admit of serious treatment, Mr. CARL ROSA played with his usual delicacy and taste. Mr. CAULFIELD presided at the organ, and Mr. COLBY at the piano.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mr. HARRISON confronts the times with a spirit which deserves success. In the face of enormous difficulties, and of a public indifference which, in any one else, would be paralyzing, he has continued his Sunday concerts through the dullest season of the year, and now, on the eve of the good times which we all hope are coming, he reinvigorates them with an attraction which never fails to draw, although it has sometimes been a question whether it drew enough. We refer to the orchestra. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his hardy little band resumed their old desks last evening, and discoursed most excellent music. There was, we are glad to say, a large attendance. The orchestral pieces were interesting, especially BEETHOVEN'S music to "Prometheus." The overture is well known, but the *Allegro vivoce*, the *Adagio* and *Allegro*, and the *Pastorale*, have only just been published, and are, therefore, entirely new. So, also, with the trumpet overture by MENDELSSOHN—a posthumous work which has only just been issued. It was played recently by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, but otherwise is strange to our public. The lighter pieces were the selections from "Lurline" and KELER BELA'S "Saengergruss March." The performance was excellent. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER again satisfied the frequenters of these excellent concerts by the charm and delicacy of his voice. The soloists, in the instrumental way, were Messrs. LEOPOLD DE MEYER and CARL ROSA, of whom we have occasion to speak elsewhere.

NEW MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC JOURNAL.

A new journal devoted to the interests of the musical and dramatic professions, and called *Town and Country*, will be issued in this City in a few days. It is fortunate in having a gentleman of experience at its head, and from this circumstance alone it is safe to prophecy success. We refer to Mr. PAUL F. NICHOLSON, who, for several years, has been the dramatic and musical critic of the New-York *World*. The scope of the paper includes other topics beside the special ones to which we have referred. Indeed it is intended, if we understand rightly, to produce a first-class paper. Mr. NICHOLSON has secured the coöperation of a strong force of experienced writers, and his tact and knowledge will undoubtedly turn their services to the best advantage. We wish him every success, especially in the specialities of his paper. There is no high-toned dramatic organ in America. It seems, indeed, to have been the misfortune of the profession to fall into the lowest hands. Mr. NICHOLSON is fully competent to relieve it from this stigma.

Reading.

Mr. CHARLES ETTINGE will make his first appearance before the public to-night as a reader at Steinway Hall. His selections are from SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS and SCOTT.

Theatrical.

THE ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE WEEK.

Theatrical managers must be a very happy set of people! They can repeat nightly for weeks and months together one or two pieces with the same pecuniary success. No other profession permits its followers such indulgence. The lawyer dare not use the same quibble twice; the doctor dare not treat the same case for fever for two consecutive months, and the clergyman must preach a fresh sermon every Sunday. Only to the brilliant occupation of the drama is accorded long seasons of comparative indolence without corresponding loss of money. We are moved unto these reflections out of admiration for the cool manner in which theatrical managers reiterate their announcements of one play, week after week, and yet prosper exceedingly.

At Niblo's Garden, the "White Fawn;" at the Broadway Theatre, LOTTA as *Little Nell*; at Banvard's Museum, "Nobody's Daughter," and at the New-York Theatre, "Pickwick Papers" are advertised for representation every evening until further notice.

On Saturday evening the one hundredth performance of "Midsummer Night's Dream" was given at the Olympic Theatre. That very exquisite production has filled this theatre for one hundred successive times with crowds of people who have gone away therefrom in the firm determination of going again at the earliest opportunity. In one hundred days France passed through the throes of two revolutions, witnessed a struggle for Royalty, fell into the hands of a usurper and was redeemed. In one hundred nights the Olympic has fought a fight for popularity and the legitimate drama, has battled against the hordes of New-York theatre-goers and conquered their tastes. France and NAPOLEON and the Olympic and its "Dream" form an astonishing parallel. History takes pleasure in chronicling the victories of both. The Olympic on Saturday night was crowded in every part.

Although "Midsummer Night's Dream," as a thing of beauty might have become a Joy Forever, the management have withdrawn it to make way for other performances, and this evening Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL begins an engagement, appearing as *Fanchon*.

The programme at Wallack's Theatre for the current week will include all those merry plays in which which Mr. LESTER WALLACK has lately renewed his intimacy with the public. For this evening the brilliant "Wonder;" for Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, "Ours;" and for Thursday "Woodcock's Little Game" and "The Captain of the Watch" are announced.

Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS' drama of "Nobody's Son," which has been acted to the great delight of numerous audiences at Barnum's Museum, is the latest and liveliest of that dramatist's productions. It may be described as of the precipitous sensation order, and it deals in sensations and precipices as if they cost nothing. The lack of newness in the incidents does not interfere with their effect upon the public. Everything that is exciting has been introduced to give the play a taking character. The hero is an outcast and an idiot, but his actions are neither reprehensible nor idiotic. On the contrary, assisted by the talents of Mr. LEVERICK, who personates *Joe*, he is a very convenient sort of person, for he thwarts the villainy of the odious lover, rescues the lovely heroine from her perils, and rewards their true hearts for their struggles, by reuniting them at last. There is one shining merit about Mr. PHILLIPS' playing. At the end, when evenhanded justice is asserting her sway and discovering rewards to the good and punishments for the otherwise, and when everybody is expecting to have the customary strawberry mark recognized on *Joe's* left arm, and hear the information from the witch of the wierd glen that he is: "Ha! ha! behold the true heir to Tregarvan's broad acres!" nothing of the sort occurs, and he remains to the end "Nobody's Son." The tableaux of the play afford fair opportunity for scenic and mechanical effect, and the artists at Barnum's have taken full advantage of them all. The piece, in brief, is finely put on the stage, and is to be repeated all the present week, after which it will be withdrawn in favor of a new play by Mr. F. T. MAEDER, called "Little Red Riding Hood; or, the Wolf at the Door."

A pantomime founded on the "Adventures of Don Quixote" forms the closing feature of the entertainments at Mr. LENT'S Circus. It may appear singular that this witty romance should go, so far, begging for stage representation; but the fact is that the story has never made either a popular or a profitable drama. The last attempt to turn CERVANTES' novel into a play was made by SARDOU. His piece, produced in Paris a few years ago, was aided by superior acting and most costly displays of scenery and costumes, but it failed to pay and failed to attract. In the circus-ring, however, the more extravagant episodes of the *Don's* adventures are often given as an afterpiece, and the rescue of *Donna Maria*, the attack on the windmills, the adventure with the robbers, the theft of *Sancho's* mule from under him, and the blanket incident, acted in a spirit of ludicrous extravagance, always "brings down the house," as the phrase goes. The success of the performance at Mr. LENT'S establishment is unquestionable. Being given in amusing dumb show, the scenes, undelayed by Cervantes' fastidious dialogue, pass off merrily. The equestrian entertainments continue to be varied with every week. Miss LUCILLE WATSON has been reëngaged, however. This lady, certainly one of the nimblest and most eccentric equestrians ever seen in a New-York circus, does some perilous things in gallant—not to say "lady-like"—style. One of her most remarkable feats are her surprising leaps through a larger number of papered hoops than any other lady is said to have ever dashed through.

Mr. EDWIN EDDY is to commence an engagement at the Bowery Theatre this evening, appearing in a Frenchman's version of "The Life, Death and Adventures of Richard the Third."

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF announces a single reading, to be given on Friday next, at Lyric Hall, when she will read alone.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his humorous lecture, "The Amature Theatrical Association," this evening, at Lyric Hall.

Mr. MURDOCK'S readings will be given alternately at Lyric Hall and at Steinway Hall during the present month. The first will take place on the 10th at the latter place, and on the 11th he will appear at the former. A reading of sacred pieces will be given by him at Bunyan Hall on the 16th of February.

Mr. CHANDOS FULTON, whose drama of "Nobody's Daughter" has been most successfully revived at Banvard's Museum, has written a new play called "Jenny Wren; or, The Little Dollsdress Maker,"—which will be produced shortly at the New-York Theatre, with Miss ALICE KINGSBURY in the leading part.

We hear of the theatrical business failing greatly all through the country; of companies reduced and of salaries reduced. Times, for the humbler members of the profession, are bad indeed, and the prospects are not brightened by reading such a story as this, which is clipped from one of the Boston papers:

"Those who are employed at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, made up a purse of $70 on Saturday night, for the relief of a ballet girl connected with the establishment, who found her mother lying dead when she went from the performance on Wednesday night. The sudden death of the mother led to the disclosure of a painful scene of poverty and destitution in the poor ballet girl's home."

The Martinetti troupe of pantomimists are in Australia.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Political and General State of Affairs in the South.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since July, 1866, I have been perambulating the South, and give you my views and conclusions in a nut-shell.

1st. The South should not be admitted to representation in Congress at present, because the majority of the white people hate the United States Government, and believe they were right in seceding. The juries formed by their courts will not do justice to Northern men nor white men of the South upholding the Union. Northern men are called Yankees in derision. Four-fifths of the colored population are untruthful, and a very large portion of them thieves, drunkards and idlers, very ignorant and superstitious; nearly all of them believe in spells, witches, ghosts, hobgoblins, man and woman riding, and all such tomfoolery. The colored men and women use both whisky and tobacco very freely, and spend nearly all they receive for those articles. They steal a great deal of corn out of the fields and trade to the store-keepers about the small towns for whisky, tobacco and molasses. They idle a great deal of their time running to the towns Saturdays, meeting days, drill days, &c. The colored men, old and young, are all connected with a society they call "Sons of Charity." At their meetings they drill, but will not admit any white man. Their ostensible object is charity, but the real one is military discipline. They are well organized. The colored people, with but few exceptions, are very improvident, never saving for a "rainy day," but spending all their means as fast as they receive it, mostly for whisky and tobacco. If they were each to receive a piece of land they would not retain it sixty days, nor would they be able to cultivate it, for the reason they have not the means, and never will lay up or save anything to enable them to do so. If they kill a hog it must be eaten in a few days. They have not the least idea of economy.

Both white and colored hate each other bitterly! both generally very bad pay! both in favor of repudiation and opposed to cotton tax, or any other taxes! both very shy and suspicious of strangers!

In TEXAS gold is the currency; in the Western portion and on the Rio Grande there are many desperadoes. They should have speedy trials and by military commissions, otherwise there never will be law or order on the frontier. Union men are more numerous in Northern, Central and Western Texas than in any other portion of the South, but young and old of the white population were compelled, in 1862, by the Confederate authorities, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. No one could travel from one county to another, at that time, without a passport. Many conscripts ran off to Mexico, or went into the mountains, swamps and thickets, to avoid military service. Old MAGRUDER was a great tyrant, and they hate him worse than the devil. Very, very few of the white people are in favor of the colored men voting, but they (the Union men) are pretty much all in favor of disfranchising the leaders of the rebellion! Many are in favor of hanging JEFF. DAVIS to any kind of a tree.

In LOUISIANA labor is plenty and cheap, owing to the failure of the sugar crop and so many uncultivated plantations in the overflowed district. These levees should all be rebuilt, and give employment to the thousands of idle colored people; otherwise there will be much distress among them, and politicians will take advantage of their misfortunes for electioneering purposes, by crying out, "It is the Government's fault; they are idle because it taxes your cotton, sugar, &c., and won't rebuild the levees!" Tens of thousands of the colored people have left the country and gone to the towns and cities to live. In December last they were flocking to New-Orleans, Houston, Galveston, Mobile, Vicksburg, and other cities and towns.

In MISSISSIPPI the cotton crop was cut short in many places by the worm, and not near enough grain was cultivated. There is distress now among both colored and white. Provisions have to leave towns under escort, for fear they may be taken away on the road by vagabonds, marauders and persons out of food. The colored people of this State are very bitter against all white persons. The poor whites as well as the rich have the same animosity toward the colored people.

In ALABAMA there is much complaint, and many farms can be had at $1 to $10 per acre, according to the improvements, worth before secession $10 to $50 per acre. There will not be more than one-half the land cultivated this year there was last. There is a better feeling here between white and colored.

GEORGIA is in about the same condition as Alabama.

SOUTH CAROLINA is worse off than any of the States, and the bitter feeling between the races great. Here more houses were burned and property was destroyed by the army than elsewhere; and the whites blame the Government for these lawless acts of persons in the army. They don't take into consideration that it is next to impossible to control an army, and prevent robbing and house-burning by bummers and stragglers.

NORTH CAROLINA is in a better condition than most of the Southern States. Union men among the whites are numerous, and the people generally have a very good feeling toward the Government, and treat strangers with more kindness than anywhere else in the South.

ARKANSAS is in about the same position as North Carolina, and the people, as a whole, well disposed toward the Government, and not so bitter against the colored people; in fact, the colored people there are more intelligent and industrious than in any of the Southern States except Tennessee and Kentucky.

VIRGINIA has more disloyal people in it than any of the States; a large majority of the white population are secesh to the backbone, and not willing to accord the colored men equality to sit on juries or in public conveyances with them; they hate strangers, call all Northern people Yankees in derision. In fact, they are a purse-proud, selfish and ignorant set—the white women are worse than the men. In this State the colored people are more superstitious and ignorant than anywhere else in the South, and more thieves among them, and the feeling generally between the two races very bitter. Many Northern families who moved to this State have sold out, and gone back, or would like to do so. In fact, everywhere through the South the Northern families that moved South are dissatisfied, and desire to leave, because they find they are not kindly received, called Yankees, &c., and also because the colored people steal from them all they can; besides they do not like the colored people as laborers, for the reason they are eye-birds, and have to be watched.

CONCLUSION.

1. A majority of the white people are disloyal or indifferent about the welfare of the Government. They dislike Northern people, and are not willing to do them justice in their courts; are also in favor of repudiation.

2. The colored people outside of the cities are generally very ignorant, dishonest, untruthful, idle, lazy and thievish; they are well organized and far better armed than the whites, and are expecting a difficulty with them, and some of them say they will be glad to see the day come soon, as they will then have lands and property plenty.

3. The United States Army ought to be left in the South, (in fact, it should be increased,) as it is the only preventive of a war of races. Should the army be withdrawn the war will commence very soon. The South should be kept just where it is for the next five years at least—to admit to representation now would be the ruin of the whole country, as all, colored and white, are opposed to tariffs and taxes, and especially on cotton and whisky.

BOSTON.

Ecclesiastical Poor-houses—Protestantism vs. Nuns' Schools—An Opportunity for Boston—The Manufacturers and Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

A body of Christians representing the Evangelical churches have been in session here during the past few days, and among the numerous questions discussed was one inquiring why do so many churches fail to reach the poor. Like all the previous sittings of this society, the proceedings were marked by a display of talent, but nothing tangible was arrived at, because the speakers all glided into their own experience and offered no panacea for the diseases under treatment. The general drift of the discussion on the above subject developed the fact that the poor of this city are still to be left out in the cold, so far as the Church reaching the poor is concerned. Christians, or those who can afford to be such, overlook the fact that it was said of Christ that the common people heard him gladly; but the reason that the poor are not now reached by the Church is that a corrupt aristocracy has crept into it; that no one can worship God unless he keeps a bank account, and that the influence of such a man as a "pillar" in the church is measured by the size of his pile. In the course of the discussions on this subject one speaker, who thought that no part of the United States but New-England is in possession of the theory of religion, gave a fashionable up-town church some hard knocks by accusing it of meanness in establishing an "ecclesiastical poor-house" for those of its communicants who cannot afford to be rolled to church in a carriage, or live in a brown-front house. Another speaker had the temerity to say that the poor were compelled to take back seats in the galleries, were treated as coolly as if they were interlopers or were not wanted, and that the pew system was a device of the devil. The divine who, in these days of great falling from grace, was bold to remark that Christ said to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," it may be inferred, is not the minister of a church where the pews are at a premium. That only about sixty thousand of the population of this City attend church is, no doubt, owing to the balance of the people being shut out of the places of, not public, but private worship, which they really are. People who cannot afford to pay a high tax for getting under the "droppings of the sanctuary," were in hopes that the Christian Convention would propose or devise some method by which the Gospel can be dispensed at rates as low, at least, as those offered by Satan for people to come into his kingdom and grovel in sensuality.

PROTESTANTISM VS. NUNS' SCHOOLS.

With all our public and private schools holding out superior inducements for the education of the rising generation, many of the first families here look upon them as simply rudimentary affairs, good enough in their way but not equal to affording that "finished" education for their darling or "hopeful" daughter to which they aspire. The public school does not teach a young miss the mysteries of making shirts or embroidering a skirt or any of the intricacies of crochet, nor is it well calculated to tame the wild school-girl down to a point where her conduct may allow her to escape the criticism of her friends. That restraint necessary to be applied to some girls that attend the public schools is only found in those very excellent nuns' schools of the Roman Catholic Church; and in them is to be found many of the daughters of our wealthiest Protestant citizens. These nuns' schools are springing up in this vicinity, and the patronage they receive from Protestant parents has alarmed those of our church-goers who "would make a Puritan of the devil." A Methodist paper says Protestant girls are being led to them "like lambs to the slaughter;" that these nuns' schools "present a most repulsive and gloomy look," externally, and that "the pupils glide, or rather sneak into them, with their faces down so as to hide their shame; they enter by the back doors, one at a time, slyly and sadly." Thereupon the same ardent follower of WESLEY exclaims: "O, what tools Papists are making of us while we think we are educating them!" The fact of it is, these nuns' schools are literally supported by Protestants, not on account of their being Popish schools, but because they afford that in educational matters that the common school does not. Nearly all the teachers in these schools are from Germany, and they are possessed of the best education that country can afford, and far superior to anything known in this country. In sending girls to these Notre Dames the question of religion is entirely left out; no attempt is made at proselytism—the subject is not even mentioned—but merely a compliance with the rules of the institutions is all that is required. These schools are among the best in the world, and those girls who have attended them say that Protestants can learn much from their regimen; that there is nothing horrible or criminal about their "seclusion," but are just what their name implies, good and beautiful. Some of the most estimable and intellectual ladies that grace society here, who are in the front ranks of the army of charity, and at once the bright particular star in Protestant effort, and always among the first to show themselves women, in the best meaning of that term, are indebted to these nuns' schools for many of those accomplishments that make them the "centre of attraction" in the drawing-room, and whose absence or loss would make a void in society.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BOSTON.

There is some prospect of the steamships of the American line—the *Ontario* and the *Erie*—now tied up at East Boston, of having something to do, in the event of our merchants putting their hands in their pockets and planking down about a round million of dollars, for two objects, viz.: to release the grip upon the steamships above-named and to increase the capital stock of the Northern Transportation Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000. When this shall have been done, then Boston will realize the hope of its dreams, including the use of her "facilities" for doing a great export trade and increasing the facilities of transportation between the West and tide-water at this point. The Northern Transportation Company desire to place in commission ten additional steamers, (which will make twenty-five in all,) and establishing two daily lines upon the great lakes—one through the entire chain of navigation between Ogdensburg and Chicago and Milwaukee, and the other for the Lake Erie ports. The present facilities of the Company afford only a tri-weekly line for each lake; the interests of commerce demand for each a daily line. The officers of the Northern Transportation Company want our merchants to subscribe $500,000 to the stock of the Company. The subject is one of great importance to this city, and the amount must be pledged in two weeks' time or else the agents of the Company will go to New-York and make the same proposition. A man with only half an eye and a small amount of brains must see at a glance that if our merchants come up to the scratch an important point will be gained on the great commercial chess-board. Windy declamation in the Board of Trade will not effect such a result. We have had too much paper enterprise when great schemes promising great results have "hung by the gills" for the want of substantial action, only to slip away into the hands of our neighbors. A committee is now soliciting subscriptions to the N. T. C., but with not very flattering success, I am sorry to learn. One of the heaviest firms in the hat and cap trade offered to subscribe $5,000 to the stock! Those most interested in this matter act as if an elephant had stepped on their pocket-book, or feel as if the words of the sixth verse of Nahum, chapter 2, were about to pass into realization, closing the present Gentile dispensation to be followed by an era when there will be no use for greenbacks or steamships. When DICKENS first visited Boston he said that every thoroughfare in the city looked exactly like a scene in a pantomime. Many of our merchants now appreciate the force of that observation, but if they would restore Boston to its original commercial importance they must tear their shirts, as it were, as their fathers did. Should the attempt now being made to obtain a subsidy or mail contract from the Government in aid of the American Steamship Company succeed, it is quite likely that new life will be given to our steamship enterprises.

THE DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON

representing the New-England manufacturers have settled upon a plan of action and will soon be in Washington. At the conference meeting it was thought that political as well as manufacturing interest would be necessary to influence Congress in their behalf, and that it must be made to appear that the cry of baby comes from the manufacturers alone. The delegates expect strong opposition from the grand army of collectors and assessors and the whisky and tobacco interests. The delegates will talk pretty plain English to the New-England members and give them to understand that unless they labor earnestly in their behalf, the manufacturing interest will be employed at the next elections to elect men in their place of an entirely different political stripe, supported by the votes of the unemployed who now consider that the present Congress is responsible for the depression in business by reason of the financial interests of the country being neglected to devotion to the negro and the South. VIGIL.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Proceedings in the Toronto Legislature—The Crown Domain—Dual Representation—The Ministry and the Opposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

The Legislature has been subjected to forced idleness most of the past week, on account of the House printers not getting through with their work so as to admit of the printed bills being in the hands of members. Attorney-General MACDONALD is blamed for this, because as Premier he insists upon superintending everything himself. As, however, the printing was awarded to the persons tendering the lowest, it is difficult to see how any one member of the House can be more to blame than another. No business of any importance has come up, for the reason mentioned.

PROPOSED SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

A bill recently introduced "to extend the Erie and Niagara Railway," was before the Railway Committee of the House on Thursday, and was argued at great length. There is a charter in existence for the construction of a line from Hamilton to Amherstburgh, under the name of the Southern Railway, and in which certain parties have a considerable interest. Consequently they are opposed to the new scheme, which, although a southern extension of a road now in operation, will be, to all intents and purposes, an American enterprise. The opponents of the scheme see this, and are bitter in their opposition to it. Mr. THOMPSON, who is managing the charter, is backed by a number of American capitalists who are seeking an outlet of their own connecting Buffalo with Detroit across the Canadian peninsula, and the line in question will just answer the purpose. The Great Western Railway is the line which now connects the Eastern and Western States, and as a matter of course all interested in it are desirous of frustrating the efforts made to obtain a charter for a rival line. The opinion gains ground that the bill is certain to pass through the Committee, and a fierce fight will take place upon it in the House.

THE CROWN DOMAIN.

Rather a startling fact was divulged in Committee of the House upon the free land grant resolutions, the Crown Lands Commissioner stating that there was $7,000,000 owing to the Government for lands sold to settlers. How such a large amount of arrears is to be got in, it remains for the law officers of the Crown to say. There are 3,000,000 acres belonging to the Government of Ontario, only 1,000,090 of which are found to be fit for settlement. It took some time to ascertain this, and it is probable that the estimate is pretty much guess-work, after all. The lands selected for the settlement of those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the free-grant system are in the worst part of the Province, the best timber being reserved.

DUAL REPRESENTATION.

Two bills—the one aiming to secure the independence of Parliament, and both abolishing dual representation—were unceremoniously rejected the other night. The first introduced an innovation, to the effect that members accepting seats in the Cabinet need nor go back to their constituents for reëlection, and proposed other changes; but neither bill affected the seats of members who at present hold seats in both the Legislature and House of Commons. The one bill was thrown out without a division, and the other on a vote of 31 to 29. This settles the question for the present; but there seems to be no doubt that a change will take place at the end of the present Parliamentary term, the feeling of the country being decidedly against double representation.

THE MINISTRY AND THE OPPOSITION.

There appears to be a great lack of judgment among the members of the Parliamentary Opposition. A few nights since Mr. BLAKE moved an amendment to the free land grant resolutions without consulting his political friends respecting the action he was about to take, and it fell to the ground when it was seen that it was contrary to the wish of the majority. Mr. MCKELLAR, who is to all intents and purposes the leader of the Opposition, felt annoyed at the course Mr. BLAKE was taking, and insisted upon a declaration being obtained from the members to show how many would support him (Mr. MCKELLAR) as leader. Mr. BLAKE acted upon the suggestion, and drew up a "round robin," to which the signatures of twenty-three, all told, were obtained. Now, this was a foolish movement, for it has clearly demonstrated to a somewhat overbearing Premier that in a House of 82 members there are only 23 really ready to follow the lead of the Opposition chieftain, although it is well known that a strictly party vote would muster more. It was too bad to give the Ministry such an opportunity of exulting over the weakness of their opponents. But what better can be expected from a set of indiscreet politicians like those who now manage the opposition to the Government in the Provincial Legislature?

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Licensed Victualers, as they are termed, (the tavern and hotel-keepers having formed an association bearing that name,) have been rather severely handled by some members of the Legislature. They applied for the removal of certain disabilities under which they labor, and the proposition to refer their complaint to the appropriate committee met with strong opposition, some members denouncing the body in the most violent manner. There was no necessity for it, but some gentlemen who were anxious that their constituents should see how industriously they were working in behalf of morality made a display. It is quite clear that the liquor dealers of Ontario have no reason to expect the slightest show of sympathy from the Legislature.

NOVA SCOTIA AND THE UNION.

The course adopted by Mr. HOWE, since his return home from attending the sitting of Parliament at Ottawa, is giving rise to some uneasiness in this Province. He delivered an inflammatory speech in Halifax recently, and said to his hearers, "Keep quiet a few months longer; if we don't then receive such an answer as we desire, let the "old flag" go. There is another country that will be glad to have us; let us see the power which will prevent us taking the ultimate step." It is clearly seen that such language bodes no good to the Union. There was a time when Mr. HOWE was the most intensely loyal man in the Dominion, as was shown in the famous speech he delivered in Detroit a few years since. The Lieutenant-Governor alludes to the continued loyalty of the Blue-noses, in his speech at the opening of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on Thursday, but makes no mention of the Union question, further than to intimate that the people, if they desire any changes, will seek them in a perfectly constitutional manner.

The subscriptions for the relief of the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia, are going forward rather slowly; but a large amount has, nevertheless, been raised.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Lieut.-Gov. STISTED is to give a grand ball at his residence in this city, on Tuesday evening. It is to be the grandest affair of the kind given here for many years. The invitations are numerous.

M. CHAPAIS has been appointed Senator, in room of M. BOSSE, made a Judge. The former will still contest his right to the seat for Kamouraska, although no election was held for it, in consequence of violence.

The expulsion of Mr. MCGEE from the St. Patrick's Society, Montreal, is not likely to create much sympathy for him, as it has been shown that he libeled the Society by false statements.

Payment of Interest on United States Bonds—A Just Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel that I have a right to complain of the manner in which I, as a creditor of the United States Government, am treated when I go to the Sub-Treasury office to collect the interest due on my inscribed stock.

On the 2d day of January there were a few hundred dollars due me for interest. I went on the fourth day of the month and took my place at the end of a *queue* to collect it. I waited two hours on a hard marble floor, until my feet became so cold I could not wait any longer, as there were from seventy to eighty ahead of me. I went again on the 10th of the month, took my place in a similar *queue*, and with great patience waited my turn. Two hours again I stood, and finally left. A third trial resulted in the same wear and tear of patience. On the 28th day, being a little short of cash I tried again, and three more hours were consumed in obtaining my semi-annual interest.

Here in our City, the interest on about eight hundred to a thousand millions of dollars is payable, and yet but three clerks are employed to pay it. I find no fault with the clerks, for they are a quiet and gentlemanly set of young men: but it is not too much for them, and a hardship on the public creditor, to be obliged to stand on stone floors on a cold Winter's day for a few dollars of interest?

Could not our Government do, as is done in the Bank of England, arrange their books for the payment of the interest on the public debt, in divisions of letters, from A to G, for instance, and so on, so that a public creditor would not have to waste his hours in useless standing, waiting his turn? And this occurs to females and aged persons, to fat and lean annuitants, to busy and idle men.

Surely a government that has the credit to borrow thousands of millions of dollars could afford to have more than three clerks to pay its interest.

Will you not ask Mr. MCCULLOCH to arrange things differently? It is too bad for an old fellow like me to be so tormented in trying to obtain his very *thin* interest on a cold day, in January, on a hard floor in the Treasurer's office, with a couple of policemen watching him to see that he does not get his interest out of his next neighbor's pocket. G.

[This complaint is perfectly just. The evil in question is so easily remedied that no possible excuse for its continuance can be found. The Government owes it to its creditors, not to subject them to such a serious and needless inconvenience.—ED. TIMES.]

THE LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

A Glance at a Model Building and its Inmates—Brief Sketches of Notable Prisoners—Luxury Within Prison-Walls.

The deepest ingenuity of the architect, if summoned for the purpose, could scarcely have planned a building better adapted for, or more unlike in outward appearance, a prison-house, than is the Ludlow-street Jail. Its predecessor, if the term may be permitted, was the old Eldridge-street Jail, originally occupied as a private dwelling-house, but converted into a prison in the year 1841, and used as such for more than 21 years thereafter. Its accommodations always insufficient, became more so during the early part of the late civil war, when deserters, bounty-jumpers, rebel-captives, and other offenders against the United States laws were incarcerated therein in large numbers. Besides, the place was damp, poorly lighted, and illy-ventilated, engendering disease, and producing death among its unfortunate occupants. The attention of the authorities being called to the subject, a change was promptly agreed upon, resulting in the erection of a new jail in Ludlow-street, at the corner of Essex Market-place—a little alleyway running through to Essex-street, on the north side of the market from which its name was derived. The new building was finished in June, 1862, and was constructed of Philadelphia brick, ornamented with New-Jersey free-stone trimmings. It is 90 feet square, and about 60 feet high, and is lighted by means of two horizontal rows of ten windows each, half the number opening into Ludlow-street on the front, and the others into Essex Market-place on the side. The upper windows are probably thirty feet in height, of proportionate width, and not unlike those of our plain church-edifices—indeed, were it not for the presence of formidable iron-bars before the sashes, the stranger, in passing by, would be apt to conclude that the structure was a Friends' Meeting House, or an old-fashioned Methodist Church. As it is, very few of the multitudes who frequent the neighborhood day after day, are aware of its character, for if the time-worn adage that, "outward appearances are sometimes deceitful," be allowed an unusual application, its truthfulness may be said to be fully exemplified in this instance.

The only means of entrance or exit is through a large door-way on Ludlow-street, which is securely guarded by a ponderous iron door, always under the close surveillance of a trusty sentinel, who suffers none to pass or repass, except those who are duly qualified. Crossing the threshold, the visitor is conducted through a diminutive hall-way and into a spacious apartment, divided by a low iron railing into a business office on the one hand and a reception-room for visitors on the other. Extending from this room to the rear wall of the building is a narrow hall-way, leading to the laundry and kitchen on the same floor, and by means of a small stair-way to the cellar below, where a portable engine is made to supply steam throughout the establishment for heating, culinary and other purposes.

The prison proper is situated on the floor above the office, and is accessible therefrom by a winding staircase of iron. Ascending these steps the visitor enters the main hall of the jail. The first thing that greets the eye is an article of furniture, not met with in any other prison ever visited by the writer of this article—a billiard-table, small and faded, but furnished with all the appointments of the saloon.

"Who are those men engaged in the game?" we venture to ask.

"Oh, they're two of our prisoners," is the answer of the guide. "One of them," he continues, pointing to a young man of tall, slender figure and fair complexion, who is flashily attired, "is the notorious DAN NOBLE, who has but recently been placed in our custody, under a civil process, instituted by the Royal Insurance Company for the recovery of $200,000 in bonds, which it is alleged he stole from the plaintiff's office, in this City, several months ago. The old man with whom he is playing is charged with passing counterfeit United States fractional currency; but the evidence against him is very slight, and he will probably be acquitted upon trial."

"But who are those bystanders," we inquire, "who appear to take such a deep interest in the progress of the game?"

"They're prisoners, too," is the reply. "Only a few of them, however, are here for offences against the United States Government; the great majority of them are the Sheriff's prisoners, detained under charges of intended or consummated acts of fraud upon their creditors. You see," he adds by way of explanation, "this is nominally the County Jail, for the County of New-York, where persons are held who are arrested under civil process, but the national authorities are also permitted to use it, under the stipulation that the expenses of the prisoners shall be proportionately shared by both Governments."

An inquiry with reference to GEO. H. BRIGGS, who was arrested in August, 1866, for robbing the Nassau Bank of $100,000, while he was employed as paying teller of that institution, elicited the information that he was incarcerated here for several months, as defendant in a civil suit for the recovery of the embezzled funds, but that in June last he was released upon notice of the discontinuance of the action against him. If to do so were in place in a general descriptive article, such as this, we might speak of the demoralizing effect of the course of the bank-officials in this instance, upon the employes of similar establishments generally. It amounts virtually to a license to steal the funds of the institution where one is employed, provided a large enough amount is taken to make its recovery a worthy consideration for the immunity of the offender from a greater punishment than that of a brief imprisonment in a comfortable county jail.

As a gratifying contrast to the Nassau Bank case, which was under the control of the State authorities, may be mentioned that of JOSEPH HASBROUCK, formerly engaged as a clerk in the Hudson County National Bank, of Hudson, N. Y. He was charged with embezzling a large sum of money from his employers, which he invested in real estate in the town in which he lived. He was professedly a religious man, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of a large circle of influential friends. As the victimized institution was a national bank, the matter was prosecuted in the United States Court, Southern District, held in this City, and despite the fact that every dollar of the stolen money was voluntarily given up by the prisoner, including even the proceeds of the sale of the furniture of the house in which he had lived with his widowed mother and sister—despite also the weighty influence of friends, social and political, in his behalf—he was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Ludlow-street Jail, where he now is. He is a young unmarried man, and seems to feel his disgraceful situation keenly. He shuns the other prisoners generally, and devotes much of his time to reading and meditation. He is not compelled—neither are any of his fellow-prisoners—to do any labor, and thus the months drag wearily along toward the coming of that day when he will again be free—his imprisonment a potent example of the penalty of crime.

Two other prisoners, besides HASBROUCK, are serving out their terms of sentence—both of them females approaching 40 years of age. One of these is a Mrs. SHEPPARD, and the other CATHARINE SCHANEMANSE, both notorious venders of counterfeited fractional currency of the United States. They enjoyed a lengthy, and for the time being, a profitable career of crime; but they were eventually detected in attempts to pass spurious fifty cent bills, and upon being adjudged guilty, were sentenced to imprisonment for three and two years respectively. Of their own choice, they assist in the laundry or kitchens, and occasionally engage in cleaning the premises.

The billiard-table, to which reference has been made, stands in the southeast corner of the building, at the angle of two wide halls, which are lighted by large windows running from the floor to the ceiling. Facing these windows, and opening into the halls, are 87 cells, in four tiers, one above the other, forming altogether the two sides of a square. The three upper tiers are furnished with galleries, and communicate with each other and with the floor below by means of a single iron stairway, situated at the angle. The floors of the cells are ten feet square, and the walls are twelve feet high. Each cell bears a cleanly appearance, and is comparatively free from the musty odor so common to prison apartments. This is due not only to frequent whitewashing and scrubbing, but, preëminently, to the free ventilation which is secured through a window in the rear wall of each cell, communicating indirectly with the outer air. When these windows and those in the halls are opened a current of air passes directly through the building and carries off all foul gasses. As the result of this and other favorable influences the inmates of this jail bear an appearance of physical health not equalled by those of many other prisons which might be named. Stoves are not used at all, the heating of the building being accomplished by means of steam. Each cell is furnished with two iron bedsteads and spring mattresses, with comfortable pillows and an abundance of bed-clothing. A table, looking-glass and chairs are also found in each apartment, and in some instances other articles of comfort, furnished by the occupant. For the sake of companionship, two persons generally occupy a cell, and as there are but seventy prisoners at the present time, nearly one-half of the cells are vacant.

The prison fare consists of bread and tea and coffee for breakfast, meats for dinner, except on Friday, when fish is served, and bread and milk for supper. Vegetables are also occasionally allowed. Many of the prisoners avail themselves of the privilege of sending to neighboring restaurants for their meals, while others are kindly remembered by their friends at home. In all cases food is eaten in the cells; there being no messroom for the purpose.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the prisoners retire to their cells, where they remain until 7:30 in the morning. They are then permitted to wander about the halls all day, if they please, and there are but few who do not do so. Some engage in games of cards, checkers, or dominoes, in the cells, but the all-absorbing amusement seems to be that found in handling the cue. Here and there is one who does not mingle with the others, but devotes his time to such employment as copying lawyers' papers, &c., for which he is allowed to receive pay if he is fortunate enough to get it. Others walk disconsolately through the corridors, or sit silently in their cells. Cigars and newspapers are furnished to those who desire them, but the use of intoxicating liquors is ostensibly forbidden. The spiritual interests of the inmates are cared for faithfully by Rev. J. P. LESTRADE, of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, who frequently visits the prison and holds general religious services there every Sunday.

The officers of the jail are appointed by the Sheriff and are named as follows: JOHN M. TRACY, jailor, W. L. GARDENER, Deputy, and SAMUEL BROWNE and JOHN LOWERY, Assistants, to whom we are indebted for courtesies. If these gentlemen have sought to make prison-life almost a luxury, to be desired; rather than a hardship to be dreaded, they deserve credit for being entirely successful. A fitting sign for the front of this building would be—"Verily, the way of transgressors is *easy*."

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BEING POISONED.—A child named JESSIE NOBLE, aged 4 years, residing with her mother at 87 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, took the contents of a bottle containing poison, while her mother was absent from home. The little girl immediately became ill, and Dr. STONE was sent for. His efforts were so far successful that she is now rapidly recovering.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

DR. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.
Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Colds.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF:

I am using your Malt Extract, and willingly admit that it has DONE ME A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD. I suffered constantly from SECRETIONS in the THROAT and felt very WEAK, and there was NOTHING TO BENEFIT ME; but since I take your Malt Extract with my meals and before breakfast, I feel more STRENGTH, and am happy to state that I enjoy the BEST APPETITE, and cough easily. Please send, &c.

Mrs. SASSAU, No. 199 4th-st.

SOLD BY HOFF'S DEPOT, NO 542 BROADWAY, N. Y., AND BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS, AND SPECIAL AGENTS IN EVERY CITY. PRICE FOR 1 DOZ., $6; 2 DOZ., $11.

The Question Settled.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, Nov. 18, 1867

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—DEAR SIR: I came to your office last February in a very bad condition of health. I had that awful complaint, dyspepsia, in its worst form; could not eat, had sour stomach, nervous, bad pain in the head, and, in fact, I was really miserable. You told me it was all caused by a deranged state of the liver and stomach, creating such an inactive state of the system the stomach could not act, consequently everything soured that I eat. You recommended your (Schenck's) Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic. I took them, and called twice to see you a short time since, and can say now I am well and in better health than I have been for ten years. I cannot speak too highly of your medicines. Use this letter as you see fit. Yours truly,

R. M. JONES, General Broker,
No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

We would recommend those complaining with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, constipated bowels, sallow complexion, and having tried everything without benefit, to call on Mr. Jones, for such ones are generally in low spirits and need a little buoying up or encouragement, to try Dr. Schenck's Medicines in sufficient quantities to unlock the ducts of the gall bladder, and get the liver to secrete healthy bile.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Attention is called to the sale of valuable property, corner Broadway and Canal-st., being part of the Jay and Banyer estate; also to the sale of valuable lots on the Central Park grand Boulevard, 9th and 10th avs., Nos. 87, 88 and 89, comprising five blocks, being part of the estate of Martin Zborowski, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Feb. 4.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Successful, because of Superior Merit.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price $1.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

GRIFFING—THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. James S. Evans, D. D., THOMAS S. GRIFFING to MARY LUDLOW, daughter of the late Samuel L. Thompson, of Setauket, L. I.

DIED.

APPLETON.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, HELEN MARSHALL, daughter of D. S. and M. W. Appleton, aged 10 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Covenant, corner of 35th-st. and Park-av., on Monday, the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, in the 77th year of her age, ESTHER BAINBRIDGE, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Bainbridge, of the New-York Conference Methodist Episcopal Church.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 100 West 44th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. 3.

BOATE.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, LOTTIE E., eldest daughter of John G. and Maria A. Boate, aged 6 years.

"Forever with the Lord."

Funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 748 8th-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BROWN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his grandfather, Samuel C. West, CHARLES WEST, son of Richard and Emma W. Brown, of New-York, in the 2d year of his age.

COLWELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, HENRY HOBART, son of Lewis and Lavinia Colwell, aged 6 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock, from 332 West 28th-st.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Jan. 31, ALEXANDER DAVISON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

LEGARE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM H. LEGARE, aged 11 years, 3 months and 12 days, adopted son of Charles Knox.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 46 West 10th-st.

LONGWORTH.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Feb. 1, Miss CATHARINE LONGWORTH, aged 77 years.

Funeral from the residence of her nephew, Marcus L. Ward, No. 51 Washington-st., Newark, on Monday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

NUGENT.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, at her residence, Astoria, L. I., Mrs. MARGARET NUGENT, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 6 St. George's-place, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. Astoria Ferry foot 92d-st. leaves every half hour.

POLLOCK.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 1, CECELIA WELLS, wife of Ephraim Pollock, in her 51st year.

Funeral on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SANFORD.—In Brooklyn, of paralysis, HIRAM SANFORD, late of the U. S. N.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Capt. Pepper, No. 3 Hanover-place, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

SMILEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, SARAH, wife of Hugh Smiley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, corner of Spring-st. and Syms'-av., West Hoboken, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 4th inst.

SYKES.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 1, WILLIAM HAIGH, youngest child of John, Jr., and Ann M. P. Sykes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Bay Ridge, on Monday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TRUESDELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, ALONZO TRUESDELL, aged 4 years, 9 months and 29 days, youngest son of Alonzo and Jonnette Truesdell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 92 Hester-st., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

Dearest Lonnie thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

WILCOX.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, CORNELIA, wife of Luther P. Wilcox, and daughter of the late Stephen A. Kent, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, John A. Parks, No. 40 South 10th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.

BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines. they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WHARF OWNERS ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

A MEETING OF THIS ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, at 12 M., at the office of Murray, Ferris & Co., No. 62 South-st., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the association, and electing officers for the ensuing year. The attendance of all owners and lessees of wharf property is earnestly requested.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Sec'y pro. tem.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MAGPIE.
THE BEST COMIC PAPER IN THE WORLD.
Published Fortnightly.
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Illustrated. Illustrated.
FUN, SATIRE, HUMOR,
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L. S. FOSTER,
No. 64 Fulton-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston,
will publish on Feb. 1,
THE BANKRUPT ACT OF 1867.

Compared with the Act of 1841, the English Bankrupt Law, and the Insolvent Law of Massachusetts, with a Digest of Decisions of the Courts of the United States. the several States, and of England, and with Forms of Proceedings. By EDWARD AVERY and GEORGE M. HOBBS; 8vo, law sheep, $3.

In pronouncing judgment upon the advanced sheets of this work, the *American Law Review* says: "As a manual we cordially recommend it to the profession, and do not hesitate to affirm that it is the best work on the Bankrupt Law of 1867 which has appeared."

RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.

JNO. WILEY & SON,
No. 535 Broadway,
Publish THIS DAY,
TIME AND TIDE, BY WEARE AND TYNE.

Twenty-five Letters to a Working Man of Sunderland on the Laws of Work. By JOHN RUSKIN, L.L.D., author of "Modern Painters," &c., 1 vol., 12mo. cloth.......................................$1 50
Ditto. ditto, on tinted paper, uniform with Works.......................................1 25

THE UNDERWRITERS'
FIRE INSURANCE CHART
FOR 1868—JUST PUBLISHED.

Full official accounts of all the New-York Fire Insurance Companies' business for 1867. Compiled from official returns. 18 columns folio. Price 25 cents per single copy. For sale at the office of GRIERSON & ECCLESINE, Publishers, No. 13 Wall-st., Room No. 30, and the office of J. B. ECCLESINE, No. 100 Broadway, second floor.

A MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE SUBSCRIPTION publishing business would like a situation to manage the sale of a publication. Address KAPPA L., Box No. 140 Times Office.

POLITICAL.

GRANT CLUB OF TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Halloran's Hall, corner of 114th-st. and 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock.

N. CRAWFORD, President.

J. BERRYMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give special attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 1, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 10 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 60 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD GUARANTEED.
THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BROAD-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND,
7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.
CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlets to the
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1868.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.
At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HODGSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON HAVE REMOVED THEIR BANKING HOUSE TO NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER, BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23, 1868.
NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Naugatuck Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business which may be properly brought before them.
H. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:
Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867.. $7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867.......... 2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums...... $10,160,125 46
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867........ $7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period........ 4,224,384 61
Returns of premiums and expenses........ 1,305,865 93
The Company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks......... $6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise..... 2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages....... 210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at......... 252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable.......... 3,232,453 27
Cash in bank......... 373,374 02
Total amount of assets........ $13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.
By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, FROM THE following named Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
FIRST PREFERRED SINKING FUND.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND.
GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE.
APPLETON EXTENSION.
GREEN BAY EXTENSION.
GALENA AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT and BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad Co.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S
FIRST-MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS
FOR SALE.
TOTAL ISSUE.............. $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.
GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE,
Nos. 112 & 114 Broadway.
JANUARY 1, 1868.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1867..... $6,727,816 65
Amount of Premiums received during 1867........ $3,104,051 34
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including Premium on Gold, &c........ 487,339 94— 3,591,391 28
$10,319,207 93

DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid Losses by Death........ $561,921 45
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and canceled Policies........ 485,851 36
Paid Salaries, Printing, Office and Law Expenses........ 98,032 55
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses........ 333,207 43
Paid Advertising and Physicians' Fees........ 46,577 87
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps........ 19,291 26—$1,544,881 92
$8,774,326 01

ASSETS.
Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company........ $575,236 54
Invested in United States Stocks, cost........ 2,978,907 49
(Market value, $3,156,506 87.)
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks........ 41,549 00
(Market value, $45,855.)
Invested in New-York State Stocks........ 806,308 60
(Market value, $806,050.)
Invested in other stocks........ 149,337 01
(Market value, $151,125.)
Loans on demand secured by U. S. and other stocks........ 257,700 00
(Market value, $311,497.)
Real Estate........ 528,234 53
(Market value, $700,125 66.)
Bonds and Mortgages........ 1,072,800 00
(Secured by Real Estate valued at $2,260,000.)
Premium Notes on Existing Policies, bearing interest........ 1,556,837 47
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868........ 346,285 81
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1868........ 52,402 83
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1868........ 2,401 98
Premiums on Policies and in hands of agents in course of transmission........ 406,326 77— 8,774,326 01
Add Excess of market value of securities over cost........ 385,427 90
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1868........ $9,159,753 91

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.
Amount of adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868........ $134,800 00
Amount of reported losses awaiting profits, &c........ 38,214 32
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, valuations, Carlisle table, four per cent. interest, net premium........ 6,283,635 49
Return Premium declared prior to 1866, payable on demand........ 72,572 51
Return Premium, 1866, now to be paid........ 422,638 00
Return Premium, 1867, (present value)........ 565,468 00—$7,517,328 32

Divisible Surplus..........$1,642,425 59

During the year 6,597 policies have been issued, insuring........ $22,541,940 00

The Board of Trustees have directed the redemption of the dividends declared in 1866. Scrip certificates for same will be redeemed in cash on and after the first MONDAY in March next on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the redemption on the settlement of next annual premium. From the undivided fund as above of $1,642,425 59 the Trustees have also declared a cash dividend to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus," which will be available in settlement of the next annual premium.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (DORMUS & NIXON, Dry Goods,) No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS, (DAVID DOWS & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, date DATER, MILLER & Co., Grocers.
HENRY K. BOGERT, (BOGERT & KNEELAND,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late WYETH, ROGERS & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER, (FULLER, LORD & Co., Iron,) No. 139 Greenwich-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (APPLETON & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (COLLINS & BROTHERS, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, Banker, No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, (BOOTH & EDGAR,) No. 95 Front-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker, No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., Dry Goods,) No. 59 Leonard-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (ANTHONY & HALL, Dry Goods,) No. 60 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, Provisions, No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (HOYT, SPRAGUES & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 56 Park-place.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Ass't. Med. Examiner.

FRATERNAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000. SHARES, $25.
Offices, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the offices of the Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON.
Hon. JAMES GIBSON.
Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON.
JOHN J. CRANE, M. D.
ROBERT GEORGE REMSEN, M. D.
ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD.
GEORGE R. JACKSON.
WILLIAM H. ARTHUR.
CHARLES H. HOMER.
JOHN W. SIMONS.
JAMES E. GRANNISS.
SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON.
E. T. GRIFFITH.
BENJAMIN G. LENNOX.
CHARLES ROOME.
JAMES M. AUSTIN, M. D.
HORACE S. TAYLOR.
J. NEWTON SEARS.
LEWIS A. OSBORN.
SYLVESTER R. COMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

$50,000 HUDSON COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at noon, for the purchase of $50,000 Hudson County Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The Bonds will bear date on the 1st day of March 1868, and will be made payable as follows, to wit:
$5,000 March 1, 1872.
5,000 March 1, 1873.
5,000 March 1, 1874.
5,000 March 1, 1875.
5,000 March 1, 1876.
5,000 March 1, 1877.
5,000 March 1, 1878.
5,000 March 1, 1879.
5,000 March 1, 1880.
5,000 March 1, 1881.
$50,000

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, with coupons payable semi-annually.
The right to reject all or any of bids is reserved.
Proposals to be directed to the "Commissioners of the Loaning Fund," at the Savings Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.
HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., Jan. 31, 1868.
JAMES LYNCH,
H. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Commissioners of the Loaning Fund.

CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on SATURDAY (Feb. 15) next. Polls open at 3 and close at 4 o'clock P. M.
F. P. FURNALD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111¾	112	10-40 Coupon....	104⅜	104⅝
Coupon, 1881....	111¾	112	Gold....	140⅞	141
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108½	108¾	June 7.30....	107⅝	108
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅜	111⅝	July 7.30....	107⅝	108
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109½	109⅝	May, comp'ds '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅞	110⅛	Aug., comp'ds '65	116½	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	108	Sept., comp'ds '65	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅞	108⅛	Oct., comp'ds '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg....	100⅞	101⅛	U. S. 3 ₽ c. Cer..	100⅛	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.
$500,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.
$100,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.
$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.
$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $966,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.
$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds; secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.
$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company.
CHARLES L. FROST,
President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co., No. 26 Exchange-place.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 1st February next, at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, and hereafter the interest on both the First and Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons.
(Signed,) SAMUEL B. KEYS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., on the bonds issued to Peoria and Oquawkae Railroad Company and Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William sts.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL........ $200,000 00
SURPLUS........ 57,023 46
$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID........ 2,250 00
ASSETS........ $254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 Liberty-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the scrip stock (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, next.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of February next.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.
The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.
The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.
H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
(Signed) A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.
Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.
The transfer books will remain closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, &c.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Purveying Depot, Judiciary-square, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
1,700 White and Gray BLANKETS.
23,339 POUNDS BEEF EXTRACT—condemned.
The blankets have never been used, and are only sold because they are moth-eaten.
Terms cash in Government funds.
Goods to be removed within five days.
C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Med. Purveyor, Brevet Col., U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS OPPOSITE THE NEW 18TH WARD MARKET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
AVENUE C.—Lots west side Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts.; avenue paved and walks flagged.
16TH-ST.—17 lots on north side of 16th-st., between Avenues B and C.
17TH-ST.—18 lots on south side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C; 16th and 17th sts. are sewered, paved, curbed, guttered and walks flagged.
These lots are situate opposite the new 18th Ward Market, and are the only vacant lots to be had in the neighborhood. In connection with the market it is proposed to establish at the foot of 17th-st. a ferry running to Williamsburg and Greenpoint. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, payable on or before 10 years, at the option of the buyer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, five entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.
This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.
TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MR. J. F. CROPSEY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the above Galleries, the collection of this distinguished artist, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American, English and Italian scenes, including many of his latest and best works. They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, Feb. 4, as above, FREE. Catalogues at the Gallery.

AUCTION SALES.

THE JAY PREMISES.

N. E. CORNER BROADWAY AND CANAL ST.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION,
By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY, 4th FEB., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

AMENDED TERMS OF SALE.

Five per cent. instead of ten per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; the balance on the 12th of May, on which day the deeds will be delivered and possession given, all the leases upon the said premises expiring previous to that date.

Seventy per cent. instead of sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Interest at seven per cent. on the moneys deposited will be allowed from the time of payment thereof until said 12th day of May.

The sale will be under the direction of John Jay and John F. Butterworth, No. 248 Canal-st., under the wills of William Jay, Maria Banyer and Ann Jay, and of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.
For further particulars apply to the counsel for said estates, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, No. 48 Wall-st.; FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 26 Broad-st., or WILLIAM JAY, No. 248 Canal-st.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-sts.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7 o'clock,
Sale of choice collection of Books, also over one hundred varieties of
IMPORTED VALENTINES,
Just received from Europe; some very elegant.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.
JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.
At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock.
A very large and choice collection of original and modern Oil Paintings, comprising choice efforts of favorite American and European Artists, many of which have never before been exhibited in this City; also, a number of choice Water Colors, and beautiful Marble and Terra Cotta Statuary.
In the catalogue are pictures by
Leutze,
Bispham,
Fagnani
Wydeveld,
A. Lion,
M. A. Koekoek,
Severdonck,
Couturier,
Nehlig,
Irving,
Hardenbrook,
Culverhouse,
Linnig,
Ed. Young,
Maes,
J. Hubner,
W. M. Brown,
Rossiter,
Farrer,
Washington, &c.
W. Koekoek,
Kruseman,
Smets,
Vaarberg, &c.
On view Day and Evening until 10 o'clock P. M.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:
2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.
Sale will commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.
F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av. Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.
The above lots are situated as follows:
3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.
Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.
LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.
Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.
The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.
For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the New City Salesroom, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT and POSITIVE SALE of 200 CHOICE and VALUABLE LOTS, finely located, (opposite and near first-class improvements,) on Atlantic (Boulevard) avenue, Pacific, Dean and other leading streets and avenues, as follows:
ATLANTIC (BOULEVARD) AV., N. S., entire front, between Hudson and Albany avs.; 35 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., S. W. corner Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. W. corner of Albany-av.; 16 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 10 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 16 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 10 lots.
HART-ST., S. S., 215 ft. w. of Broadway; 11 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 11 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 6 lots.
HANCOCK-ST., N. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
JEFFERSON-ST., S. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
CLASSON-AV., W. S., 100 feet n. of Layfayette-av.; 6 lots.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 4, at 4 o'clock:
SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS—Comprising a large collection of SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in rich and substantial bindings; a variety of the FINEST EDITIONS of standard authors, bound in Turkey morocco and calf, and a collection of beautifully ILLUSTRATED FRENCH BOOKS. Also, a large number of volumes that are very choice and scarce, &c., together forming the most elegant collection of books that has been offered at public sale for years, and too numerous to be enumerated in an advertisement of an auction sale. Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Benjamin Abrahams, Esq., Executor of Simeon Abrahams, deceased:
CHATHAM-ST.—2 lots, situate on the south side of Chatham-st., between Pearl and Duane sts., and known as Nos. 95 and 97 Chatham-st., each 15.2 by 64-8.
For further particulars apply to JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., Attorney for estate, No. 247 Broadway, or to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., at which latter place maps can be had.

JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court in Partition—Sale positive. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the valuable plot of ground known as No. 335 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and the buildings thereon. The lot is on the south side of Grand-st., 60 feet east of Union-av., and is 40 feet front by 100 deep. The front building is built of brick, in a substantial manner, and is three-story, attic and cellar, containing twelve rooms, beside store and cellar. Size 22x45. The two frame houses on the rear of the lot are each two-story, attic and cellar. Also, at the same time, the two vacant lots on Bushwick-av., west side, 56 feet south of Varet-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHARINE O'NEIL against MARGARET DURYEA, executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob Duryea, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Abraham R. Duryea and Mary J. Duryea, his wife; John L. Duryea, and Mary Duryea, his wife; Geo. W. Duryea and Margaret A. Duryea, his wife; George J. Hunter and Sarah M. Hunter, his wife; Chonquin P. Jervey and Margaret A. Jervey, his wife; John A. Fuller and Sarah Fuller, his wife, (formerly Sarah Duryea,) defendants.—Referee's Sale.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled court, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, I the undersigned, Referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at twelve o'clock noon, through Thomas Veich, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Madison street, (late Bancker-street,) known and distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Henry Rutgers, deceased, dated November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made by Bridges & Poppleton, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York, as Lot No. four hundred and seventy-six (476;) bounded northerly, in front, by Bancker-street, (now Madison-street;) southerly, in the rear, by lot No. four hundred and eighty-seven, (487;) easterly, on one side, by lot No. four hundred and seventy-five (475,) and westerly, on the other side by lot No. four hundred and seventy-seven, (477,) containing in breadth, on front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, one hundred feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.
RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Referee.
JOSEPH E. PALMER, Plaintiff's attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership of HULL, HOLMES, INGERSOLL & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.
E. W. HULL,
CHARLES A. HOLMES,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
General Partners.
E. T. TEFFT, Special Partner.
The business of the late firm will be closed up at the store of HULL, INGERSOLL & CO., the successors of the late firm at No. 52 Walker-st., New-York City.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is HULL, INGERSOLL & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the importing, jobbing, buying and selling dry goods, woolens, cloths, and such articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale dealers in woolen goods. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are: ELMER W. HULL, JARED M. INGERSOLL, THEODORE A. WRIGHT, ALBERT G. SMITH and ERASTUS T. TEFFT.
That the said ELMER W. HULL is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said JARED M. INGERSOLL is also a general partner, and his place of residence is the City and County of New-York; and that the said THEODORE A. WRIGHT is also a general partner, and his place of residence is at Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, New-York; that the said ALBERT G. SMITH is also a general partner, and his place of residence is Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; that the said ERASTUS T. TEFFT is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of New-York.
That the amount of capital which said special partner ERASTUS T. TEFFT has contributed to the common stock of said copartnership is the sum of $25,000. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of February, 1868, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of February, 1870.
ELMER W. HULL,
JARED M. INGERSOLL,
THEODORE A. WRIGHT,
ALBERT G. SMITH,
General Partners.
ERASTUS T. TEFFT, Special Partner.
DATED Feb. 1, 1868.
AMOS G. HULL, Attorney. feb3-law6wM

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.
Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.
E. P. WHITTEMORE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BROWN, RUSSELL & BARCLAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
A. B. BROWN,
S. H. RUSSELL,
JAMES H. BARCLAY.
A. B. BROWN, of the late firm, will settle in liquidation of all accounts of BROWN, RUSSELL & BARCLAY.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 24 John-st., under the firm name of BARCLAY & CARY.
JAMES H. BARCLAY,
CHARLES W. CARY.

THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
JOSEPH I. WEST,
JAMES O. WEST,
JOSEPH W. BRADLEY,
ALANSON CARY,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, Special Partner.
The business of the late firm of WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY having been organized into a Joint Stock Company, according to the laws of the State of New-York, will continue the business, as heretofore, at No. 97 Chambers-st. and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., under the name and style of
WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of REYNOLDS & GRASS, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The affairs of the concern will be settled by LOUIS A. GRASS, who is alone authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
LOUIS A. GRASS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
LOUIS A. GRASS will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, No. 320 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the firm name of KNAPP & BURDETT, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.
Office Nos. 19 New-st. and 64 Broadway.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, JR.,
JESSE B. BURDETT,
Member of the New-York Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

No. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in business, Mr. THOMAS B. GRAHAM, of the New-York Gold Exchange, under the firm name of A. G. CRANE & CO.
A. G. CRANE.

THE UNDERSIGNED tender their services to merchants, bankers and others in the purchase and sale of stocks, gold and Government securities.
A. G. CRANE & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the subscribers under the firm of W. R. POWELL & CO. expiring this day by limitation, notice is hereby given that the same is renewed.
W. R. POWELL,
JNO. R. POWELL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO our firm THEO. W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, and will continue to import French window, bar, picture and plate glass under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS.
D. S. SCHANCK & SON, 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day formed a copartnership with JACOB D. VALENTINE under the firm name of G. VALENTINE & SON, and will continue the hay and grain business at No. 86 Market-slip.
G. VALENTINE.
FEB. 3, 1868.

CHAS. WINFIELD ARMOUR HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.
PAUL J. & ALEX. ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

MR. J. SEELY JONES HAS AN INTEREST in our business from this date.
FEB. 1, 1868. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

THE INTEREST OF WM. W. DAVIS and EGBERT P. HAYDEN ceases at this date.
FEB. 1, 1868. PANGBORN, BERRY & CO.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A GOOD LARGE STORE, GAS AND water, suitable for any business or doctor's office; also a good basement in perfect order, gas and water; good windows front and back; will be let together or separate; possession immediately. Apply at No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

STORAGE TO LET—FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, dry goods, carriages, &c., in fine, dry lofts, at the storage warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, in the store on the premises.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—ELEGANT country seats to let, furnished, in the vicinity of Washington Heights and Fort Washington. Apply, only, to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRST-CLASS stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Pine-st., near Front, 18x40 each, with cellar. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.—NOS. 817 and 819, corner of 12th-st.; can be extended in the rear or in 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VAURAUDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board in a strictly private family; handsomely furnished rooms; heat from the furnace, gas, bath-room, &c.; beautiful location for Summer; ten minutes from depot; forty minutes from New-York; commutation $55 per year; cars, forty trains daily; terms moderate; not exceeding $20 per week. Address W. B. D., Box No. 1,173 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A SUIT OF desirable rooms to let, with board, within three minutes walk of Brick Church Station. Possession immediately. Inquire of Mrs. Condit, Main-st., fourth house east of Prospect-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished front room, No. 16 Abingdon-place, corner of 12th and Hudson sts., with board for two, $17; excellent board and lodging for one, $7.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON FOURTH story, with board, suitable for gentleman. Apply to No. 6 East 32d-st., first house from 5th-av. References given and required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young lawyer, two rooms, with breakfast only, and daily use of a bath-room. For particulars address, stating terms, T. H., Post-office Box No. 4,601.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has two nicely-furnished rooms to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN to let, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN only at No. 16 6th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,450 07.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINES TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

BLANKETS,
BED COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, a large and well selected stock of LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK CLOTHS, &c. Together with a full assortment of
IRON FURNITURE,
Including in part BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, PIANO AND STORE STOOLS, on hand and made to order.
HAIR, HUSK, MOSS, SEA GRASS, AND STRAW
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, &c.
Buyers for INSTITUTIONS, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, VESSELS, FAMILIES, &c., may rely on finding goods at the lowest market prices and the quality as represented.
SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS retailed at wholesale prices.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
244 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Lambs' wool and Cotton Half Hose.
KID, BEAVER, KID-LINED AND CLOTH GLOVES.
Novelties in Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
SUPERIOR SHIRTS AND COLLARS
To order or ready-made,
AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st., Corner Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CHILDREN'S FRENCH CLOTH SACQUES.
From $3 to $10 each.
CHILDREN'S FRENCH POPLIN AND MERINO DRESSES, slightly soiled, at less than half their original cost.
CHILDREN'S POPLIN AND MERINO WALKING COATS at proportionately low prices.
INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, Plain and richly Embroidered.
A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, CROSS-BARRED MUSLINS, PIQUES, WELTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, LININGS, &c., &c.
And will exhibit the same on the lower floor of BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

POPULAR STOCKS.
SILKS—$1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS GOODS—From 20c. per yard upwards.
YARD WIDE FRENCH CALICOES—Fine quality only 25c. per yard.
WOMEN'S WHITE COTTON HOSE—25c. and 50c. per pair.
Together with a large assortment of every variety of MOURNING GOODS,
A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
OF THE VERY NEWEST AND NICEST STYLES, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NEW SPRING SILKS
FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES.
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, from $10 each upwards.
ALSO, NOTTINGHAM DO., in new designs, JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF WINTER DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAIDS, ALPACAS, DELAINES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new Spring stock.

NO ADVANCE IN COTTON GOODS.
FIFTY CASES AND BALES OF SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, and all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at retail less than wholesale prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET SILKS, WET SILKS, WET SILKS.
2,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS of a superior make, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation—a great bargain—will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 3.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

MISSES' KID GLOVES.
All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best at $1 50 in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloaks, sacques, &c., at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103; [illegible] newly painted [illegible] ence; no agent [illegible] letter, A. B., [illegible] Exchange Office, No. 280 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—No. 114 EAST 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs., three-story high-stoop brick house; price $13,500. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES on the avenues and best streets of the City; prices ranging from $8,000 to $80,000. Printed list on application. [illegible] No. 26 Pine-st.

A FINE HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, No. 263 16th-st., [illegible] if sold immediately [illegible] THORNAL, No. 1,365 Broadway, 48th and 49th sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE WELL-BUILT two-story and extension cottage, with two or four lots, in the highest locality in Brooklyn, twenty minutes from the ferry. M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

A HANDSOME TWO-STORY BASEMENT and attic, ten-roomed house, [illegible] good order in Leonard-st., Williamsburgh; at $3,500 to a prompt buyer; as owner is going South. Address OWNER, Station B, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing [illegible] farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; [illegible] two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., [illegible] per day by New-Jersey Railroad; [illegible] from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On the New-Jersey Central Railroad, one hour and twenty minutes from Wall-st.; house large and in thorough order throughout; [illegible] failing spring [illegible] stories; house [illegible] masonry; [illegible] condition. [illegible] HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN., the residence of the late Major-Gen. Sedgwick; beautifully located [illegible] Hills; comprises about five acres of ground, with fine modern house [illegible] variety [illegible] grounds adjacent [illegible] inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety [illegible] from New-York [illegible] houses to let [illegible] WELL & SMITH, [illegible] A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; some as low as $75 per acre. [illegible] have through [illegible] BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., HOUSE AND stable with [illegible] hot and cold baths [illegible] depot. Address Box 2,403 Post-office.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND COTTAGES, one at $4,000, one at $5,000, and one at $10,000. [illegible] beautifully located. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS, country seats and farms for sale by A. D. MELICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable locality in Twelfth Ward, [illegible] red, for which [illegible] in cash will be paid [illegible] and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, LOcated in a respectable neighborhood, north of Waverley-place; rent not to exceed $1,400. Address, immediately, COX, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation, country or City, as laundress or chambermaid, and laundress or fine washing or waiting; understands all its branches; has the best reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement wishes a position in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; understands housekeeping in all its branches; the highest testimonials given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a thorough competent cook, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house; can do French and Italian, as well as English; both meats and pastries. Seen for two days; City reference. No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; understands dressmaking of all kinds; can operate on Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machine; is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND WILLING girl, a situation as general houseworker; has good City recommendations; is a good plain cook, and a nice washer and ironer; wages $10. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, a situation as cook or housekeeper, or care of children, sew, &c.; is a first-class cook; has the best City references; country or City. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; good cook and baker; understands her business in all its branches; country or City; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse for a young infant; understands her duties thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking, or as general servant; will be found a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 344 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A laundress who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, NEAT PASTRY COOK, a situation; can bone and lard; understands all kinds of soups, game, fish and dessert of all kinds; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS who is thoroughly competent; understands French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 176 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., in the toy-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as general servant, with good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 330 East 34th-st., two pair of stairs, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of a baby. Call for two days at No. 122 East 4th-st., rear house, top floor.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, seamstress, or as waitress, or would take care of children: best of references; no objection to the country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a competent cook; understands baking thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry; would assist with washing if required; has good City recommendations. Call at 377 East 10th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE woman at her own house, done up in the neatest style; the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation; can bone and lard; understands her business; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has the best of City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do general housework; can give City reference. Can be seen at No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, FAMILY washing of ladies or gentlemen; can do best washing and fluting. Mrs. MONAHAN, No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; City reference if required. Call at No. 566 2d-av., second floor.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS for all capacities—Germans, Protestants, &c.; these girls have the best of recommendations; employers promptly supplied; no charge till suited. Large Servants' Office, No. 506 6th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place, by a very respectable and most responsible Englishman of middle age and Protestant principles; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, plain gardening, &c.; is in every respect a handy man and willing to do anything in doors or out; wages not so much an object as a good home; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, extensively experienced, thorough Scotch farmer and vegetable gardener; has gained several prizes for feeding cattle fat, raising turnips, &c. Capable wife and thorough housekeeper. Has had and can take full charge of a gentleman's place and farm, or will work a farm upon shares. Respectable recommendations. Address SCOTCHMAN, or apply to M. Reid, No. 807 Broadway, or Mr. Thoburn, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best references. Call on or address M. W., 187, Columbian Hotel, Chatham square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; also, understands the work of the house. Inquire at the American Missionary Association Rooms, No. 53 John street, of W. E. WHITING, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 448 6th-av., harness store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a greenhouse, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter; has got the best of City recommendation. Address R. JOHNSTON, No. 378 7th-av., or No. 823 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the hardware business; has had some years' experience; or is willing to do anything for a fair salary. Address C. A. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS of age, as waiter and house servant, in the country, a short distance from New-York; one who is steady and attentive and can produce good recommendations, may find a permanent place by addressing D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post-office, with real name and reference.

SALESMAN.—WANTED IN A YANKEE NOTION, hosiery, &c., jobbing house on Broadway, two or three first-class men as salesmen who can influence a good reliable trade; no application noticed unless full particulars are given. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box 5,428, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, A NURSE AND seamstress: also a waitress and laundress, excellent cook, cook, washer and ironer, houseworkers, and all respectable American, English, Scotch, Irish and German, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS child's nurse in a private family. Apply, with City references, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at 118 Waverly-place.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN JEUNE HOMME D'UNE FAMILLE respectable de Paris, et ne parlant pas Anglais, desirerait donner des lecons de Francais; bonnes references.
S'adresser au bureau du Journal, aux initiales H. L., Coite No. 115.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 61 West-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TARIFA..........Feb. 12
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY....Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves...TUESDAY, Feb. 4
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves.SATURDAY, Feb. 15
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, Feb 8.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION OF HAVRE.

Under the patronage of H. M. the Emperor, H. H. the Prince Imperial, the Havre Corporation, and a General Committee. Opening June 1—Closing Oct. 31, 1868. Comprising 43 CLASSES in the following FIVE GROUPS: 1. NAVIGATION; 2. GOODS; 3. FISHING; 4. AGRICULTURE; 5. Complemental Classes (NAUTICAL ART AND SPORT.) An active competition of the AMERICAN ship-owners and builders, inventors, manufacturers or producers of any kind of vessels, engines, material, armament, models and outfit of ships, navigation and fishing, maritime goods and medicines, nautical books, maps and other productions of naval art being expected and desired, the terms for tenders of adhesion have been delayed to the 1st of March, and the exhibiting public is invited to apply, for further information and circulars, to Mr. LE BARON GAULDREE BOILLEAU, Consul-General of France, and to Messrs. J. J. COMSTOCK, Pres., No. 7 Broadway; ISAAC TAYLOR, Pres., No. 40 Broadway; F. A. BRUGUIERE, No. 51 Cedar-st.; E. HINCKEN, No. 3 William-st.; Capt. S. HARDING, No. 63 William-st.; A. ISELIN, No. 56 Wall-st.; H. DE MAREIL, Dir. Messager Franco-Amer., No. 51 Liberty-st., and V. PRECHT, Commissioners and members of Committee.

Demands of admission are daily filed at the General Agency of NEW-YORK AND BREMEN S. S. CO., No. 40 Broadway, by
V. PRECHT,
Commissioner and Agent.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARTHUR T. HANKS, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS GLASER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM LEVY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH G. MOODY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT M. FIELD, JR., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 12th day of February, A.D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL WISE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER FINCK, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats A. Morris, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
DEC. 23, 1867. ja27-law2wM.*

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAN HAWES, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Dan Hawes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1868.
ja27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER W. BRIGGS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Walter W. Briggs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1868.
ja20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS F. THATCHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas F. Thatcher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1868.
ja27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB L. BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob L. Bach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.
f3-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of THOMAS P. C. SPENCER, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas P. C. Spencer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of January A. D. 1868.
GEO. C. READ, No. 78 Cedar-st.,
ja27-law3wM* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt, in bankruptcy. Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Morris Kyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
ja20-law3wM No. 5 Vesey-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of EMANUEL JOSEPH, bankrupt. —To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emanuel Joseph, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by James F. Dwight, Register. Dated at New-York City the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC M. WALTON, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac M. Walton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.— Dated at New-York, the 24th day of January, A. D., 1868.
ja27-law3wM* E. D. BROWN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WAREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee.
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 175 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice—That on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIS B. HARRIS, of Fort Valley, in the County of Houston, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of King & Branham, Fort Valley, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM G. DICKSON, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYON BERHARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lyon Berhard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York on the 20th day of January, 1868.
ja27-law2wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NICHOLAS L. DEMAREST, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nicholas L. Demarest, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
feb3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MILLER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward D. Miller, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by James F. Dwight, Esq., Register. Dated at New-York City the 20th day of January, 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, a bankrupt. —This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 11th day of November, 1867, Francis B. O'Connor, of the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to William H. Bramam, as trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Francis B. O'Connor, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Dated this 17th January, A. D., 1868.
WILLIAM H. BRAMANM.
To all whom this may concern. ja20-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BELCHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN S. BELCHER, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of January, A.D. 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ja27-law3wM No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO. 163.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VANDELEUR J. FRENCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Vandeleur J. French, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York the 11th day of October, A. D. 1867.
f3-law3wM JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Feb. 3, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels of PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

3,800 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

50,000 pounds of clean dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and full head-lined.

Bids to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
40 dozen cans assorted fruits.
40 dozen cans assorted vegetables.
40 dozen cans assorted jellies.
40 dozen cans assorted preserves.
20 dozen cans assorted jams.
46 dozen cans oysters.
52 dozen cans lobsters.
30 dozen cans peaches.
28 dozen cans pineapples.
45 dozen cans tomatoes.
14 dozen cans peas.
16 dozen cans lima beans.
60 dozen cans condensed milk.

The cans to be hermetically sealed, and to be packed twenty-four in a box; the boxes to be well made and strong, and strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery.

Samples of the flour, hominy, sugar, canned fruits and vegetables must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound; the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 23, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following timber, viz.:

115,000 linear (or cubic) feet of Hemlock timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 32 feet in length.

33,000 linear (or cubic) feet of White Pine timber, 12 inches square, in sticks not less than 30 feet in length.

25,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch Hemlock Plank.

14,000 feet, b. m., of 3-inch White Pine Plank.

8,500 Treenails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.

Pine, Spruce or Ash timber may be delivered in lieu of all or part of the first item of this bill. The whole must be delivered at Burlington, Vt., before the 1st of July, 1868, and at least one-third as soon as navigation opens on Lake Champlain. It must be of the best quality, perfectly straight, of the exact specified dimensions throughout. No other will be received. The prices named must cover all expense of delivery and preparing for inspection, &c., at such points as may be required. The proposals to be made in duplicate, guaranteed, and in accordance with the prescribed forms, which may be obtained upon application at this office.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.
J. W. BARLOW,
Capt. of Engineers, Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.
DATED JAN. 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT CO.,
No. 76 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the company;) proposals to be sealed and directed to the company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.
HENRY P. McGOWN,
Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Last week of the distinguished
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 3,
Signor P. BRIGNOLI'S fourth appearance.
DON PASQUALE.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI,
SUSINI, SARTI, NICOLAO.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
Mme. DE LA GRANGE in her unparalleled rendition of NORMA.
THURSDAY—Joint appearance of
Mme. DE LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI.
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING—Last night of the season—RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
Admission to Matinee, $1, to all parts of the house.

Tickets for either night of this week's opera can now be purchased at the box office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, 114 Broadway.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 4—IL TROVATORE, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
First appearance of
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.
IL TROVATORE.
with Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Obletti.
Musical Director..........Sig. NICOLAO.

Box Office open at the Brooklyn Academy for securing seats from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Seats can also be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, and Jones' jewelry-store, next corner Henry and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. REILLEZ.
TWO EXCELLENT NOVELTIES,
LA DEMOISELLE DE NANTERRE, 3 Acts,
and VALERIE, in 3 acts.
THURSDAY EVENING—LA JOIE FAIT PEUR
and LE BOURREAU DES CRANES.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other evenings. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and 701 Broadway.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, at the suggestion of many friends, will have the honor to give ONE READING from English and American authors on
FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH INST.,
AT
LYRIC HALL.
Programme in future announcement.

POPULAR READINGS

IN
PROSE AND POETRY,
BY REV. DR. SCHENCK,
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS. —It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL
in aid of the
HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
(Admitting gentleman and lady.)
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET, TWO DOLLARS.

Can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers:
EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 23 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.
PROSCENIUM AND PRIVATE BOXES
can be obtained at
MITCHELL & SEIXAS', No. 911 Broadway.

MANAGERS—Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Jas. Brooks, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Oswald Ottendorfer, Le Grand Lockwood, Gershon N. Herman, Hon. Clarence A. Seward, Hon. Albert Cardozo, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Hon. Richard Schell, Hon. John M. Barbour, Hon. Douglas Taylor, and others.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Morrison, Gottlieb Rosenblatt, H. Hernstein, John M. Lawrence, Abram H. Seixas, H. Hernstein, B. F. Peixotto, Leopold Bamberger, Joseph I. Andrews, P. J. Joachimsen, D. S. Cohen, R. Peixotto, S. Seixas.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS!

Accompanied with music;
SIMILAR TO THE PENNY READINGS GIVEN IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

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Rossiter's "Landscapes,"
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Now on view, free, day and evening. See adv't.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.

CALIFORNIA.

Hon. J. H. WARWICK, of San Francisco, will deliver his great lecture on
THE GOLDEN LAND OF THE WEST,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1868.
Californians and the general public are respectfully invited to attend.
ADMISSION FREE.

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Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

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The unqualified approval of both press and public of the beautiful sensation drama of
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induces the management to announce its repetition every afternoon and evening this week.

In active preparation, an entirely new domestic drama of exciting interest and thrilling scenic effects and situations, by the distinguished young American author, Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.

To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
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Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

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Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
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from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, whose
EXQUISITE EQUESTRIANISM
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of riding has afforded
A NEW SENSATION
to the admirers of daring and equestrian skill, and on every occasion excited the
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM
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EVERY NIGHT, AT 8,
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STARTLING ARENIC WONDERS,
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MR. W. DUTTON,
THE GREATEST SUMMER-SET RIDER
in America, in his truly remarkable feats.
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artists absolutely unequaled in their several specialties, will appear in their most extraordinary feats.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
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will appear at every entertainment in her great
SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
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acknowledged to be
THE ACME OF GRACE, SKILL AND DARING!
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
comprised in the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN BRILLIANTLY-DIVERSIFIED ACTS.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

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AND
No. 820 Broadway.
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By T. S. NOBLE,
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MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH'S READINGS—FIRST SERIES—Steinway Hall, on the EVENINGS of Feb. 10, 12 and 13, and matinee SATURDAY, Feb. 15. Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., EVENING of Feb. 11, and Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Feb. 14. Programme changed on each occasion. Popular Prices. Reserved seats $1. Box plan open at Steinway Hall Feb. 3, and daily thereafter from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MISS ALIDE TOPP'S SOIREE OF Classical and Modern Piano Music at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission $1. Tickets for sale at all the music stores.

DE CORDOVA READS HIS HUMOROUS Lecture—*The Amateur Theatrical Association*, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Trenor's Lyric Hall.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND STATUARY, Day and Evening. See advertisement.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Those who feel interested in the advancement of Medical Science are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Cooper Institute, in which Electrical Therapeutics shall be taught as a specialty. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of Newark, Chaplain of the Institute; Hon. Judge Davies, and others.

By order of Executive Committee.
W. H. KNAPP, Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Meeting THIS EVENING at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at 8 o'clock.
EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., President.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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CARD.—Complying with the wishes of his patrons and the holder of the New-York Institute of Physical Culture, Mr. HLASKO will commence with one of its principal branches, the military instruction, by reviving the formerly so popular "Corps of New-York Cadets," at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. Instruction days MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 4½ until 6 o'clock P. M. The first drill will take place THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

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Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK

The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

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THE CURTAIN RISES PROMPTLY AT 7:45 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA, in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months at a cost of over
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of entirely finished artists.
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BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

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MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by the general favorite,
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
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FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

A character which six years ago at this Theatre first introduced to her native City as a "Star," and in which her peerless genius has achieved a renown more brilliant and extended (with one eminent exception) than attaches to the name of any American artiste.
FANCHON..(her original character)..Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
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Mrs. A. HIND, Mrs. C. EDMUNDS,
Messrs. Gollet, Quinlan, Rowland, Lewis, Caligne,
Miss Harrison, and other favorites.
FIRST FANCHON MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats secured six days in advance for Matinee or night.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
Will be presented Mrs. Centlivre's sparkling comedy of
THE WONDER.
Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, GEORGE HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. H. STODDART, E. T. RINGGOLD, J. B. POLK, C. F. BROWNE, E. MILTON, W. H. POPE, T. WARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. ANNIE WARD, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss MARY BARRET.
TUESDAY, Feb. 4..........."OURS"
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.........."OURS"
THURSDAY, Feb. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 7.........."OURS"
SATURDAY, Feb. 8.........."OURS"
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

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TO-NIGHT, and every evening during the week, the drama of Love, Life and Adventure in the Old Country, from the famous

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Including MR. BOB SAWYER'S LITTLE PARTY
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Miss JENNIE WORRELL, the GREAT CARLTON, (with his medley of songs,) J. B. Studley, G. L. Fox, [illegible] Mr. G. H. Clarke, C. Peters, T. L. Donelly, Chris Logan, Mrs. Wright, in their great Dickensish Portraitures.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF THE INCOMPARABLE
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
CHARLES DICKENS' and JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA..........LITTLE NELL
LOTTA..........THE MARCHIONESS
FRIDAY NEXT—LOTTA'S FIRST BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NEXT—LOTTA'S SECOND MATINEE.

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ENGAGEMENT OF MR. E. EDDY.
The popular American actor, 12 nights only.

NEW DRAMA, LIFE & TIMES OF RICHARD III. NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS.	Mr. E. EDDY AS RICHARD III. IN THE NEW DRAMA.	DICK SANDS, GOLDSMITH, ASHCROFT, Clog Dancers. Mons. [illegible] T. W. BOLLOS. SAM. COLE.

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EVERY AFTERNOON at 2; EVERY EVENING at 8.
This is acknowledged the finest Exhibition of mammoth paintings ever produced.
NOVEL EFFECTS, FINE MUSIC, LECTURE.
Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.
THE HALL TO RENT on Sunday, when not required by the Pilgrim.

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MR. CHARLES EYTINGE
will, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock,
give a reading at
STEINWAY HALL.
1st Part—Shakespeare. Scott.
2d Part—Dickens—Selections from "David Copperfield."
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,

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Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his highly amusing lecture on
"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION,"
at the above new and beautiful Lyric Hall,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, numbered, $1. Can be had at the hall day and evening.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Has been engaged to give a series of two of his POPULAR READINGS,
on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at Irving Hall, and on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at Steinway Hall.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; to be had at Macoy's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macfarland's bookstore, corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

LEUTZE, FARRAR, NEHLIG, BISPHAM, Rossiter, Brevoort, W. M. Brown, Fagnani, Irving, Hardenbrook, Washington, Burling, [illegible].
NOW ON VIEW, FREE, DAY AND EVENING.
See advertisement.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are guaranteed to restore, and always safe and healthy. They cannot harm. Price $5 a box. Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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From Paris, pupil of Ricord, No. 634 Broadway.
Cures private diseases in 3 days.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. [illegible] Dr. KENNEDY [illegible] perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all Venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only ones on earth to cure. [illegible] KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted on all private diseases. [illegible] Chambers. Consultation [illegible]

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted [illegible] Dr. COOPER [illegible]

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—[illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH [illegible] LIFE. [illegible] Debility [illegible]

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant [illegible] 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound [illegible] Consultation [illegible]

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR [illegible] Dr. POWERS [illegible]

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; [illegible]

DR. BUSTER CAN CURE THE WORST cases [illegible] 3 Division-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores [illegible] 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, [illegible] gratis.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Condition, Feelings and Position of the White Population—Convention Proceedings, Relief, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

While the Reconstruction Convention is engaged in listening to a multitude of speeches showing the advantages and disadvantages of a still greater multitude of plans for the relief of the people from their obligation to pay their debts, I think it may be more interesting to the readers of the TIMES than the views of AARON BRADLEY on the validity of contracts, to inform them of the condition, feelings and position of the mass of the white inhabitants of this State, as I learn and observe them from intercourse with them during my stay here. I have already in a recent letter attempted to depict the financial distress, and, to a great extent, utter ruin, which the agricultural failure has occasioned. I know that I have failed to convey an adequate idea of the misery and despair which have sprung from that failure, and that I have given but a faint outline sketch of the reality as presented to my sight wherever I go. Those who have recently traveled through the South, and who do not allow past prejudices or party interests to influence their judgments, will, I am confident, fully corroborate all I have written; while those who are unwilling to forget the past, and think the punishment already inflicted insufficient, or those whose desire to to perpetuate the power of a party deadens their sympathy and makes them deaf to the voice of humanity, may affect to disbelieve the alleged sufferings of the people, or dispose summarily of the subject by saying, "Serve them right, their misfortunes are their own work, the just consequences of their own crime." It is much less troublesome to imitate the priest and the Levite and "pass by on the other side" than to follow the example of the good Samaritan; but could the North see the wounds and destitution of this people, as I see them, she would make haste to bind up those wounds, pour in the oil and wine, and fulfil to the uttermost the neighbor's duty.

Although there can be no doubt that the present general poverty is immediately traceable to the ruinous depreciation of cotton, it is equally true that the almost utter worthlessness of real property and the hopelessness in the possibility of better times, are attributable to the unsettled condition of political affairs, the disorganization of the labor system, and the belief, which ninety-nine out of every hundred white men entertain, that so far from the Reconstruction Convention resulting in any good, it will make confusion worse confounded, create disturbance instead of restoring peace, provoke turbulence and acts of violence among the negroes, instead of promoting good relations between employers and employed, and increase pauperism and destitution, instead of laying the foundations of returning prosperity by the establishment of a stable and just government, without which, capital and industry will continue to shun the State. Whether it be just or not, I do not pretend to say, but it is the deliberate opinion of the wisest at least, and the most experienced men in Georgia, that the programme of the Convention as already indicated by the reports of committees, giving the negroes not merely the right to vote, which is to be denied to thousands of white men, but the right to hold office, which, by the retention of the test oath, is to be withheld from almost the whole white population, and the right to sit on juries, the negroes and a few white demagogues who do not own a dollar's worth of property in Georgia, will become the rulers of the State, and that a state of things will exist which if it does not lead to a war of races, will reduce the people to a condition more disturbed and more miserable than that of Tennessee. I see it stated every day in Radical papers both North and South that this want of faith in the reconstruction measures of Congress is due to the still existing spirit of rebellion, and the contumacious refusal to accept any terms which do not give the former rebels unlimited control of the government. But everybody who has had the opportunity to judge and the honesty to tell the truth, will declare that such is not the fact. As to rebellion and secession no one who is not a fit subject for a straight-jacket ever dreams of them. If there is any man of sense in the State who does not long for peace and the restoration of government in the Union under the Constitution, I have never seen or heard of him. The people cannot believe that the ignorant, weak-minded and vicious slaves of yesterday can become the intelligent, discreet and honest voters of to-morrow. They cannot believe in the wisdom or advantage of denying to a majority of the white race the right to fill the offices of government, and of placing in those positions of trust and responsibility individuals who until recently were never required to think sufficiently to provide for their commonest wants of food and raiment. Nor can they believe that the same untutored and mentally deficient class are proper persons to trust with the issues of life, liberty and property, which jurors are required to try. Seldom, very seldom, does one meet a man who is not entirely reconciled to emancipation, or who does not accept it as one of the inevitable, if not legitimate, consequences of defeat in war; and large numbers are prepared to admit the justice of conferring political rights in the future on the black race, as moral training and education may improve their mental capacity and elevate them in the scale of humanity. Were negro suffrage restricted to those who possess a certain amount of intelligence or education, or to those who own a given amount of property, thousands who now bitterly oppose Radical reconstruction would be found on the same platform as Gen. WADE HAMPTON. And, I will go further and say, that did these Conventions confine themselves to the strict letter of the SHERMAN bill, give the negro universal suffrage, but deny his elegibility to hold office or sit on juries, thousands who are now exerting themselves to defeat the action of the Conventions would be found among the friends of reconstruction, not, perhaps, because the approve of negro suffrage or believe it to be wise, but because they are willing to pay that price for peace and free government. It is due to truth to say that there are not a dozen intelligent men in the State who approve of negro suffrage, and that many oppose it uncompromisingly as the inevitable cause of social and political ruin. But the people generally are weary of conflict. They long for rest, and would go far on the way of concession to obtain a release from their present burdens.

If the Southern people can be said to have any hope, it is that the enlightened and the honest masses at the North will give them aid and relief. They cannot believe that the Northern voters will agree and put a humiliation and debasement upon their own race at the South, which they refused to suffer in a much less degree to be put upon themselves. As I have often stated, and now repeat with positive certainty, this people entertain this hope of aid and relief entirely apart from party organizations. They have no disposition to entangle themselves with political alliances of any kind, and it will be observed that at no Conservative meeting in Georgia has any party affiliation been proposed or advocated. As I heard a leading Conservative recently remark in reply to a question as to which of the political parties would be in the ascendant in Georgia after things got settled, "There are are no old political parties in Georgia. There is but one party—the opposition to radicalism, and that from no partisan reasons, but from the irresistible impulse of self-preservation." While the present state of things continues, while Congress and its representatives in the Conventions pursue their present ultra course, for the sole purpose of perpetuating the radical hold on political power, and while the North affords no promise of aid or sympathy, even zealous reconstructionists are entirely hopeless of any change for the better. There is absolutely no money in the country. On deposit of good railroad or other stocks small sums may be borrowed for thirty or sixty days, at from four to five per cent. a month. The moneyed men of the North will not lend a dime, and they are right, because, as things now look, the prospect is they could never get back their money. They will not buy land even at its present depreciated value, because, while the labor question is so unsettled, they do not think that any investment of a permanent character would be safe.

The uncertainty or rather more unreliability of free negro labor in the culture of cotton, corn and rice, the three great staple products of Georgia, as ascertained by three years experience, their improvident, reckless disregard of their own interest, as well as that of their employers, as proved by the hundreds of cotton fields where they allowed half the matured crop to rot and go to waste rather than to take the pains to pick it, and lastly, their growing distrust of and hostility to the white race as evidenced by a thousand different things, each trivial, perhaps, in itself, destroy all hope of successful agriculture, even did the planters have the means to plant as they did last year. It is difficult, except by personal observation, to form any conception of the unhinged and disjointed aspect which everything presents. The whole country looks like the tumbled-down house and land of a palsied, friendless, penniless, hopeless owner who has no means or power to help himself, who has no friends to help him, whose house is every hour falling further into decay, and whose land is covered with weeds and brambles.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* may deem the foregoing account of things in Georgia "a burlesque," prepared for the purpose of opposing reconstruction, but as I take my cue from no party, and follow no inspiration but the truth, I can bear such censure with equanimity.

Stimulated by the receipt of "a small sum on account" and the hope that speedy success will attend the efforts of Gen. MEADE and the Finance Committee to get more money, three or four clauses of the proposed Bill of Rights were considered and adopted on Saturday. Mr. AKERMAN's able address in opposition to relief occupied all the day on Monday and part of to-day; but, convincing as were his arguments, and irrefutable as was his exposition of the Constitution prohibiting all so-called relief measures, there is no doubt in my mind that the report of the majority of the Committee will be adopted by a large vote, unless, as it is rumored, the opponents of relief introduce a substitute doing away with all legal process for the recovery of debts incurred prior to the passage of the ordinance, which will be carried, the relief men proper voting for it, and the anti-relief men supporting it as the best way to defeat the measure by making it as odious and unjust as possible. Mr. MCCAY spoke at some length in favor of relief, and at the end of the discussion the whole question was referred back to the Committee and two additional members appointed to reinforce it.

The Ohio Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Central Committee of Ohio has issued a call for the State Convention to be held at Columbus, on the 4th of March, which was decided upon at the recent consultation of prominent members of the party. The Convention will nominate candidates for State officers, with the exception of Governor, choose delegates at large to the National Convention, and nominate electors at large. The call says:

"The campaign of 1868, in the issues it involves, is one of the most, if not the most important we have ever been called upon to engage in. Many of the questions growing out of the war are unsettled. Their proper settlement depends entirely on the Republican Party, and our defeat in this campaign will be the surrender of the Government into the hands of the party which brought on the war. Shall the destructive policy of that party again become the policy of the nation? We must judge our opponents not by their present professions alone, but by their past actions. The same influence which in 1861 precipitated the rebellion, and for four years waged a treasonable war, still rules its councils, and will shape its policy should it return to power. In illustration of this, we have the action of the majority in the present General Assembly, in rescinding the ratification of the Constitutional amendment and the proposed instructions to our members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the Reconstruction acts. We must have patience in the labor of reconstruction. It is not the work of a day. The machinations of a perfidious Executive, aided by a powerful and determined party, largely composed of defeated rebels, have served to delay the execution of the wishes of the loyal majority of the country, but cannot prevent it, if we are as faithful to our trust in the future as we have been in the past. Reverses may meet us in the execution of our policy now, as they did during the war, but they must not cause us to falter in the course marked out. Rather should they nerve us to renewed energy and more determined effort."

UNEMPLOYED EMIGRANTS.

The Labor Exchange—Its Successful Working and Growth—Immigration to the Southern States—Views of Southern Employers.

There are now on Ward's Island, dependent upon the charity administered by the Commissioners of Emigration, 1,000 able-bodied emigrants—800 males and 200 females. A large proportion of these are, of course, agricultural hands, but among them are to be found skilled workmen of various trades—carpenters, wheelwrights, tailors, shoemakers, gilders, gardeners, blacksmiths, bookbinders, coopers, ropemakers, engineers, painters, butchers, bakers, watchmakers, &c.—and women skilled in the use of the needle, efficient cooks, &c. This is an exceedingly heavy and unusual charge upon the Board of Emigration, and must necessarily make serious inroads upon its funds. It is of course easily accounted for by the general depression of trade and inclemency of the season. With the opening of the Spring no doubt many will find employment, but the supply of labor is still much in advance of all present and of the prospective demand.

The number of emigrants who arrived at this port during the week ending Jan. 29, was 1,112, making to that date from the first day of the month and of the year 4,384, against 7,541 for the same period of 1867. Of the 4,384 emigrants, the arrival of the past month, 1,896 were Germans, and 1,115 Irish. If the figures of this month are an index of the emigration of 1868, we may look for a very important falling off, possibly a decrease on the figures of last year of 30 or 40 per cent. The probability of this is not lessened by reports of consignees, who state that they are in receipt of but a fraction of the sums put into their hands in other years by those desirous to prepay the passage money of relatives on the other side. The depression of trade and consequent scarcity of employment as it accounts for the increased burden on our public charities, also accounts for this; many who in ordinary times would have the means to aid their poorer relatives, now lack them, while others who have the necessary surplus are unwilling to bring relatives here who, on arrival, might be unable to find employment.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

In view of the excess of labor, in this great market for it, over the demand, and at the same time the daily receipt of letters from the Southern States, where the very opposite condition exists, the Commissioners of Emigration are making every effort to give such facilities to Southern employers and to the unemployed here as it is hoped will encourage a steady stream of emigration in that direction, thus giving to the South that which it loudly calls for, and at the same time providing homes for the thousands who otherwise must remain an expensive burden to the State.

The Labor Exchange is working most effectively to this end. Its ready availability is becoming known throughout the South, from all parts of which communications are daily received asking for information and holding out inducements to emigrants. Many of the letters thus received are especially interesting, being not only exponents of the condition of affairs in the several States, but expressions of opinion as to remedies for existing evils from gentlemen uninfluenced by other motive than the material prosperity of their State. We are enabled, through the courtesy of Mr. ALFRED ERBE, the Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, to whose indefatigable exertions its growing prosperity is in a large measure due, to place before our readers such portions of this correspondence as we think will interest them, as bearing directly upon the matter of emigration to the South.

LETTERS FROM SOUTHERN EMPLOYERS.

In a communication from Mr. S. E. WINTHROP, a wealthy planter, dated Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 30, 1867, he says:

"I am myself of opinion, and such is the judgment of other large planters like myself, that an influx to our State of a sober, industrious, laboring class of farmers, particularly men of German or Danish extraction, would be a great benefit to our country, and would tend to develop and foster those resources which are found in this region and climate in such abundance. I am myself the owner of large tracts of the most valuable land in this section, within a few miles of the capital, (Tallahassee,) and lying near to the railroad. I have been accustomed to plant on a very large scale, and still continue to plant, but I have set a tract aside for the purpose of settling the class of farmers mentioned, upon it, as inducements to whom I readily and willingly offer the following: Providing they will come out free of expense to me, I will give them, on arrival here, the use for two years, free of charge, of as much land as they can tend, and for one year will furnish, free of charge, good houses for themselves and families, and at the end of the first year will allow them to cut wood and erect themselves houses, charging nothing therefor. At the end of two years I will either rent or sell such pieces of land as they may desire, and endeavor to the best of my ability to promote their welfare.... We want honest, reliable and industrious men who will receive good accommodations for themselves and families.... The lands here are adapted to the most successful culture of corn, cotton, hops, rye, oats, sugar cane, oranges, hemp, &c. All varieties of fruits and vegetables grow in profusion."

Referring to the above offer he says:

"I make this offer in good faith, desiring to effect precisely the object which I profess, and if you think my plan feasible, and can carry it into execution, I beg that you will write me immediately and fully, and I will then give you such references in the City of New-York as will satisfy you of my ability to perform what I undertake. I am convinced that should my plan result in the introduction of a class of men such as we wish, it would be but the opening for its adoption by others."

This proposition was only valuable as showing the dearth of labor, and spirit which accompanied the desire to obtain it. The Commissioners of Emigration have no power to make any contracts for emigrants, however flattering the prospect, nor can they even suggest to emigrants to enter into any. The Labor Exchange can only be used as the means of bringing together the employer or his agent and the emigrant, between whom only contracts can be made.

Mr. B. W. RICHARDSON, of Richmond, Va., having set forth the respectability of his connections, &c., says:

"The efficient labor among the blacks is becoming daily more and more unreliable, so that I find it difficult to contract for another year with unencumbered laborers, and I wish to employ a family of emigrants."

The writer goes on to hold out the most tempting inducements, then says:

"I should of course provide suitable provisions for their maintenance, and it would be most satisfactory if they could give me the same assurance of fidelity that I shall give them through you," &c., &c.

Mr. W. H. LITTLE, of Louisville, Ky., writes as follows, under date of Oct. 8:

"I am in receipt of your favor of 5th inst., and return my thanks for your attentions. Please inform me if good field hands can be had in any considerable numbers.... If the labor can be had in quantity and at reasonable rates of wages, I am satisfied several thousand can find employment with our farmers, and I will come to New-York to give the matter my personal attention."

Mr. THOMAS SMITH, son of Ex-Gov. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, writes:

"I wish to contract with a number of servants for a year, and I am willing to pay proper wages. They will be furnished good quarters and finding, and will be in all respects as well treated as they can be, or as any have been, in any part of the United States. I wish to do all in my power to start emigration to Virginia, and I desire the influence, good will and coöperation of the Bureau here for that purpose. I will appreciate it, and think I can hazard the assurance that the Bureau will find it not less to the interest of the immigrant and the country to direct emigration to Virginia than to the far West."

Mr. DANIEL RUGGLES, who was a General in the rebel army, now representing the United States Land and Immigration Company, writes making certain inquiries as to the facilities afforded by the Labor Exchange, in bringing Southern employers or their agents and the laborers together, and concludes his letter as follows:

"The great industrial interests of the South—agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial—are greatly dependent for development on the course of the tide of emigration, and if it is the policy of the Commissioners to remove reputed obstructions, it will be unnecessary for Southern enterprise to seek an immediate solution of the question through direct commercial intercourse with Europe to meet the wants of the country."

The foregoing extracts are made from a few letters of the many hundreds received at the Labor Exchange during the past three months. They sufficiently indicate that the proper spirit is at work among Southern employers, and that it cannot be long before the necessary understanding between them and the unemployed here is established, to direct emigration southward in quantity sufficient to meet at all events the pressing demand for it.

The Commissioners of Emigration of the State of Virginia have appointed a State agent—Col. PAGE—to represent them in this City, through whom many emigrants have already found homes in that State. Thirty-seven men were sent during the first fourteen days of the past month; since then a larger number, the number being weekly on the increase. To the mines in Georgia a number of hands have been also sent, from whom satisfactory replies have been received.

Unreasonable communications are sometimes received, which ask that the Commissioners shall transcend their powers in countenancing individual schemes and make contracts between the correspondents and the emigrants. This is before stated as impossible; the employer or his agent duly accredited can alone treat with the emigrant. The work of the Commission is accomplished when, after bringing the parties together, they do their best to see that, in whatever contract is made, the emigrant is protected, and further to see as far as they can that the terms of that contract are kept in good faith by both parties to it. *Implicit faith in keeping contracts is an absolute necessity, if Southern employers desire to secure a large and really valuable supply of labor.* The prevailing impression among the emigrants—that the desire in the South is simply to substitute them for the negro—can only be removed by the faithful observance of the contract by the employer, which being learned here, will inspire confidence in those who would otherwise hesitate to follow their friends.

The demand for domestic help at the South is great, and letters asking that female servants be sent on are received in numbers daily. This class of labor cannot be supplied in this way. Girls who are worth anything as help can obtain employment in or near New-York, or find it with their relatives in other States. If Southern employers desire domestic female help, they must find room for entire families—homes and work for the brothers and fathers of the girls they would hire. The girls won't go so far unprotected, however tempting the inducement in wages. Immigration South cannot be aided by those who look only for transient personal comfort, disregarding the permanent interests of their country.

In conclusion, the Labor Exchange has already shown itself to be a great success. Its value, at first only known to the employers and unemployed of the City, is now becoming generally recognized, and employers and their agents from all parts of the country avail themselves of its facilities. It is daily crowded with the unemployed, for a fair proportion of whom work is obtained, and those who visit it cannot but be impressed that the nucleus of a great institution is here formed and expanding rapidly—so rapidly, that before long it will point to its developed yet still increasing importance, and take its rank with the first institutions of the country.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Beecher on "The Qualities of Righteousness."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER last evening commenced his sermon by reading from the fifth chapter of St. Mark, beginning with the 24th verse—the account of the visit of Jesus to a certain town where a woman who had suffered many things touched the hem of His garment, and straightway the fountain of her blood was dried up, and our Lord said to her, "Daughter, thy faith has made thee whole; go and depart in peace." The congregation, he said, would be struck with the fact that the woman mentioned in that history was without a name. So unacquainted were the Apostles with literature that matters were often mentioned in this manner. Names were not given, nor even dates. That poor woman had been afflicted with a painful disease, and had gone to various persons, thinking they might have some specific which the others did not possess. She went seeking for something by which her health could be benefited; but all was of no avail, notwithstanding the large amount of money she had spent. Jesus having come that way, she looked on Him, and seemed to have become aware that her deliverer had come. Her modesty would not permit her to speak to him; but, following in the train behind, she at length reached His person and touched His garment, well knowing that by doing so her infirmities would be cured. The manner of her acting so pleased the Lord that His almighty will ordered the fountain of her blood to be dried up, and she felt she was healed. This was a joyful surprise. Once more the blood mantled in her cheek caused by a single touch. Then comes the remarkable part—the conduct of Christ. Our Saviour stopped, and knowing within himself that virtue had gone out of him, turned round and asked who touched his clothes. Those adjacent denied having done so, and the Apostles said to him, "Master, thou seest the multitude thronging, and thou sayest who touchest thou?" He heard this, perhaps, but still his glance rested on the only one who knew his meaning—the woman. She knew what was done within her, and came and fell down before Him and told all the truth. There was not in literature recorded such exquisite treatment of woman as in the hands of Christ. He said to her, "Thy faith has made thee whole." He said so with ineffable kindness and the utmost delicacy. The supreme power would not have so acted but for the appropriation of faith on her part. Such an narrative, aside from its historic value or intrinsic merit, was capable of improvement. Men were much more anxious to be healed of bodily than of mental weaknesses. Comparatively few men cared for sickness of the soul. How different with regard to the body, a sick man was quick to relieve himself from pain, and was stirred up to cure. Men were persevering and acute in regard to pains of the body; how careless were they with regard to the soul; men would voyage round the world to get well—going to the pole or the equator in search of health; men would drink nauseous things for health; would swallow drugs for the same purpose. From every side they would call in to their aid persons who might in some way assist them in benefiting their health. People were quite willing to tell about their ailments; but for an ailment which might make a man's destiny one of anguish they were heedless. Men were animals yet, but the spiritual, moral and immortal were as if they were not, and one would think men were dead in trespasses and in sins. Half as much labor bestowed on souls as on bodies would heal both. Health, regularity, virtue and piety in a man's soul carried with them prosperity through life, for holiness was always profitable. The woman in the Scriptural story had squandered her means in seeking remedies, and yet was not in the least improved. How different her treatment by others to that of Jesus Christ. Perhaps this was the first time she had an opportunity to see the Saviour. But it was not so in analogous cases. Men hoped that family and church influences would make them moral; but these did not touch the root of the case. Going to physicians only assuaged the pain; so nothing brought the soul into active converse with the Lord but God himself. Until it had been brought under the influence of the Saviour it could not be cured. Men should seek to develop soul health, and that, too, by natural means. All that man himself could do stopped short of his necessities. He would say to persons seeking to be moral that external means were useful, but good and useful as they were they did not fully reach the cases of such individuals. For a full, active development, one was dependent wholly on the Lord Jesus Christ. There were men who were under the influence of a domineering will, given over to greed, avarice, of fiery temper—these were at times awakened to a sense of their fundamental evils, and sought to cure themselves of them. They brought for their objects every influence; but if a thorough victory were to be gained over the diseases of nature, it could only be obtained from Christ. There were many who were addicted to sins of indulgence—gross living, gluttonous living, sensuous living. Such men were conscious they were sinners; but though they might for years smother down the reproaches of their conscience, yet they would eventually be aware they were on the high road to hell. A person addicted to intemperance may do much by personal efforts for the effectuation of a cure, but if he becomes a Christian his cure would stand firm, and, in order to acquire this firmness, he should give his heart to the Lord Jesus Christ. If a man's heart were really touched by the spirit of God, new motives were introduced. Nothing helped a man so much as the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Religious power and enthusiasm gave tone to all the parts of a man's nature. A man should not cure himself in order to become a Christian, but should become a Christian in order to cure himself. The efforts of a person to remedy an evil might be good, but there was something better. Christ was passing by, and it was only necessary to touch the hem of his garment.

The New-York Sunday-school Institute.

A numerous audience was in attendance at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening, to participate in the introductory services of the New-York Sunday-school Institute. Rev. ISAAC H. FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., presided. After an anthem by the choir, Rev. Dr. WHITEHEAD read a selection from the Scriptures and then offered prayer. An original hymn was sung by the congregation. Rev. T. W. CHAMBERS, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, then delivered an address on "Objections to Sunday-schools." Among these he mentioned the following: "That parents should teach their children at home, and there was, therefore, no need of the Sunday-school;" "the teachers employed generally are incapable for their work;" "the books in the libraries, many of them, are not calculated to benefit the children who may read them;" "the dramatic character of Sunday-school exhibitions, generally;" "the hymns and music are oftentimes light and trivolous." These objections were fully met, in turn, by the speaker, who added that many of these fault-finders are not Sunday-school workers, and are not fitted to pass upon the merits of a system with which they are not familiar. Faulty as the institution is, it is our only hope for the evangelization of the world.

Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, then addressed the audience briefly on "The Sunday-school the Hope of Cities." He said that the temperance community proposed to save the masses by the dissemination of temperance truths; the philanthropist would effect this object by clothing and feeding the poor, while the Christian would scatter the Scriptures among the people and thus reform them. These plans are all good in their way, he said, but the hope of the Church is the Sabbath-school, as the moral instructor of the rising generation. Mission Sunday-schools were referred to as a very useful means of reaching the poor and neglected thousands of our large cities.

Rev. T. W. SABINE, Episcopal, followed in a few stirring remarks upon "The Teachers' Relation to Christ," at the conclusion of which the Doxology was sung and the Benediction pronounced.

The exercises of the Institute will be conducted under the supervision of a Committee of Arrangements consisting of 21 representatives from the Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Reformed Dutch Churches of this City. The meetings will be held in this church on every evening of the present week, (except Saturday,) commencing at 7 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock, and will be free to the public. The exercises at these sessions will be similar to those held last year, and will be made up of appropriate lectures, addresses, practice-lessons, &c., varied and brief, so as to be interesting as well as instructive. The following gentlemen, of various religious denominations, will participate;

Conductor—Ralph Wells, Esq.; Lecturers and Teachers—Rev. I. Ferris, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Rev. John Hall, D. D.. Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D., Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Rev. Robert Lowry, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., R. G. Pardee, Esq., Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. William H. Ferris, D. D., Andrew A. Smith, Esq., Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., Rev. J. H. Vincent, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Rev. Stephen D. Brown, Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Rev. Henry D. Northrop, Rev. Thomas Street, Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D.; Musical Directors—Prof. Philip Phillips, Evening Sessions; Horace Gulick, Esq., Afternoon Sessions.

"Shibboleth, or Sectarianism."

A discourse under this title was delivered last evening, at the Westminster Church, in Twenty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, by the pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., the address being a plea for the closer unity of the several Protestant Churches throughout the world. Dr. ARCHIBALD took for his text the 12th chapter of Judges, wherein is set forth the action of the Ephraimites in going to war with the Manassehites under Jeptha, after his victorious campaign against the Ammonites. After the men of Gilead repulsed the men of Ephraim they took possession of the fords and the banks of the River Jordan, and slew all fugitives who could not pronounce the word "Shibboleth" according to the Gileaditish fashion. From their use of the word the speaker derived his meaning of sectarianism, showing that it simply meant "do as we do." In following this course of reasoning he took occasion to describe the evils of sectarianism and of local divisions in the churches. As FRANKLIN said, a sectarian was like a man in a fog, who always thought every one he met closely enveloped in the mist, while he was seemingly standing aloof, though actually as much enveloped by the humid atmosphere as the others. The rigid sectarian was often like the inhabitants of our Northern climes, who frequently saw three suns or three moons instead of only one. His narrow or distorted vision saw half a dozen errors where, perhaps, not one existed. The speaker then gave a glowing description of the good to be accomplished by any of the denominational churches by uniting and making a combined effort, instead of struggling against each other's influence; and he urged the necessity of the proposed union by showing that in the Presbyterian church alone was so often presented the spectacle of two churches in one town counteracting each other's good effect; whereas by a unity in the church to coöperate, one edifice and one preacher could do more work and effectual conversion than the two under other circumstances. A merchant sending out a cloud of runners would not permit them to cross each other's path and hinder their fellows, why then should Christians work against each other by building up the barriers of sectarianism and checking the progress of true religion? Like Abraham and Lot they should cease to quarrel over the field but divide it and reap an abundant harvest therefrom. He considered the ultimate union of the Protestant churches not far distant, and spoke of the numerous unions consummated among the various branches of the Presbyterian churches as an indication of the tendency of all true Christians to amalgamate for the better performance of the great work committed to their care. There would be no denominations known in Heaven, and believers in the Saviour only would be recognized. Hence sectarianism should disappear, as far as the more bitter prejudices at least are concerned.

Free Episcopal Church.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. T. C. EWER preached a sermon on the occasion of the opening services of a new Free Episcopal Church about to be erected in the upper part of the City by Christ Church. The meeting yesterday was held at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, where the congregation will temporarily worship. The preacher took his text from the first chapter of Ruth. He very clearly pointed out the connection of that portion of Biblical history with other events narrated in the Scriptures, and dwelt upon the religion and noble womanly qualities of Ruth. Every seat in the hall was occupied, an indication of the deep interest which is felt in the subject of this new Christian enterprise.

Church of the Sea and Land.

A revival is in progress at the Church of the Sea and Land. Every evening last week the lecture-room was filled with an earnest congregation. Every evening from thirty-five to forty persons waited after the services were over for the purpose of conversing with the minister and making inquiries with regard to spiritual affairs. Eleven were admitted to church membership during the week. This in a part of the City in which Mission Sunday-schools are plentifully scattered, and are doing their appropriate work constantly, is a sign of a growing interest in religious matters. The lecture-room will be open every evening for some time to come.

"What I Saw in Ireland"—A Discourse by Rev. Mr. Mooney.

Rev. Father MOONEY delivered a lecture under this title last evening at the hall below the Church, corner of Avenue-B and Eighth street. The lecturer said that he had nothing new or strange to tell, but that he proposed to give a short account of his tour in Ireland. As the lecturer proceeded, it appeared that he had only remained in Ireland a few days, and had not stopped at any of the principal places more than a few hours. His lecture, therefore, consisted merely of a statement of what places he had visited, with the introduction of some of the well-known legends of the country and scraps of Irish humor. The lecturer, however, said that short as his stay was in Ireland, he could vouch for the fact that the popular idea that there are no snakes in Ireland is incorrect, for he had seen snakes there, and it was a base calumny to assert that New-York whisky is as good as "Irish dew," for he had tasted them both.

During the lecture the reverend father sang the "Green Flag of Erin," and on the conclusion of the melody, inquired of the audience, "How do you like that, me boys?"

Methodist Centenary Returns.

The following table embraces a summary of the contributions made by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States toward the Centenary Fund, including connectional and local objects:

Conferences.		Conferences.	
Baltimore	$134,330 83	N. Hampshire.	$18,828 35
Black River	79,966 65	New-Jersey	338,856 12
California	74,982 40	New-York	995,013 57
Central German	6,461 72	New-York East.	710,841 00
Central Illinois.	....	North Indiana.	187,605 68
Central Ohio	114,788 09	North Ohio	269,000 00
Cincinnati	400,084 77	N. W. German.	2,233 50
Des Moines	65,030 20	N. W. Indiana	108,466 00
Detroit	....	N.W. Wisconsin	15,231 22
East Baltimore	47,676 33	Ohio	258,472 62
East Genesee	....	Oneida	116,092 39
East'n German	12,315 94	Oregon	18,077 91
East Maine	15,429 79	Philadelphia	158,185 48
Erie	604,015 53	Pittsburg	443,944 99
Genesee	81,959 52	Providence	33,290 22
Illinois	354,384 30	Rock River	497,977 70
Indiana	172,054 80	S. E. Indiana	53,911 45
Iowa	38,568 64	South'n Illinois	155,499 69
Kansas	56,452 79	S. W. German.	37,633 04
Kentucky	143,110 05	Troy	274,371 18
Maine	17,284 54	Upper Iowa	67,728 01
Michigan	50,000 00	Vermont	72,661 18
Minnesota	....	Washington	393 93
Missouri and Arkansas	157,242 69	West Virginia	69,625 94
Nevada	50,384 84	West Wisconsin	39,035 97
Newark	324,206 44	Wisconsin	96,563 66
New-England	188,221 98	Wyoming	14,141 53
Total			$8,241,435 17

The amount of money actually paid into the treasury for the "Sunday-school Childrens' Fund," up to the 15th ult., was $59,523 49.

Sunday-school Lecture.

Rev. W. D. THOMPSON, late a missionary from England to China, and temporarily sojourning in this City, delivered a lecture on "China" yesterday afternoon, before the Sunday-school of the Forsyth-street Methodist Church. The speaker, who is a talented and zealous young clergyman, interested a numerous audience in his rehearsal of the customs and characteristics of the people of that strange country, and drew from their benighted condition many valuable lessons to the privileged dwellers in a Christian land. The music of the occasion was led by Mr. R. H. GIBLETT, the Assistant Superintendent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN WEST-STREET.—About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 152 West-street, occupied by D. & W. H. MILLERMAN, provision dealers, resulting in a damage of $7,000, covered by an insurance of $8,500 in the Globe, Columbia, Baltic and Firemen's Fund Companies. The building is owned by A. STEVENS, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; covered by insurance. The stock of T. & W. A. MARSH & Co., grocers, at No. 153 West-street, was damaged to the extent of $500 by water; fully insured.

FREE DINNERS FOR THE POOR.—The German branch of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association has feed on an average 420 poor persons daily at No. 69 Ludlow-street during the past week. From the fact that the Committee has received few contributions from any except Germans, it is feared that the motive of the organization is misunderstood. The object is to feed the poor, irrespective of creed, color or nationality. Sixty-six per cent. of those fed last week were not German.

INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.—Dr. T. S. LAMBERT will lecture, under the auspices of the Cooper Union, for the Advancement of Science and Art, in the large hall of Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening. His theme is "Family Inheritance and the Personal Indications of Longevity," a subject to which he has devoted many years of study.

FIRE IN SECOND STREET.—At six o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered on the premises No. 33 Second-street, occupied as a bookbindery by FREDERICK W. SCHLENNING. The stock was damaged to the extent of $500, the loss being covered by insurance in the Continental Company. The building was only slightly damaged.

A TERRIFIC LEAP.—Near midnight Saturday MARY MCDONALD, a domestic, leaped from the third-story window of the dwelling-house No. 103 West Forty-fifth-street, while temporarily insane. Falling on the roof of a shed, she escaped with apparently slight injuries.

FREE LECTURE. This evening, Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS will lecture at the N. Y. City Mission rooms, No. 473 Grand-street, at the junction of East Broadway, on "Popular Incentives to Science." It will be treated in a manner particularly interesting to workingmen and their friends.

CALIFORNIA.—Hon. J. H. WARWICK, from San Francisco, one of the California Pioneers of '49, will deliver a free lecture on "the Golden Land of the West," at Irving Hall, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PARK THEATRE TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Park Theatre was crowded last evening by an audience assembled under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association. A. A. ROBBINS presided and introduced Hon. WM. E. DODGE, who spoke about half an hour about the evil effects of intemperance. Fifty thousand people in the United States, he said, die the death of the drunkard annually. At the largest parades in the United States not more than 15,000 militia had been in line, and these had seemed to form unending lines as one watched the procession passing by. How long then would seem the lines of 50,000 drunkards hastening to their graves? The speaker gave several instances which had come under his own notice at Washington of the evil results of intoxicating liquors, and was loudly applauded at the close of his remarks. Mr. JOHN MORGAN, a member of the Father Mathew Society, made a brief address, in which he urged the audience to vote for no nominee of any political party who was not pledged to total abstinence. A collection was taken up, many persons signed the pledge and the meeting was adjourned.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the rear of the clothing-store of SAMUEL STROHLM, No. 77 Main-street, last evening, and damaged the building and stock to the extent of $3,500. The damage to the stock was principally caused by water. The Fire Department were prompt in arriving and extinguishing the flames. The property was insured for $7,500. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

SUDDENLY ILL.—An unknown German, about 30 years of age, was yesterday found in Graham-avenue by an officer of the Forty-sixth Precinct, suffering with fits. He was taken to the Stagg-street Station-house and cared for. The sufferer had a prayer-book and several tracts in his pockets.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money and account.

American securities closed quiet at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty bonds.......72¼@72⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......86⅜
Erie Railway Shares.......48⅞
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares.......25⅞

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed easier, though prices are quotably unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull and nearly all the active articles in the list have materially declined. CORN, 43s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. WHEAT, 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. FLOUR, 37s. ℔ bbl. for Western State.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally dull. LARD, however, is firmer, and prices have advanced to 53s. PORK heavy at 74s. for New Mess. BACON has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 39s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market is dull but steady. TALLOW has declined 3d. and is now quoted at 42s. ℔ cwt. Other articles are without quotable change.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 1—Evening.

The market closed dull at 42f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Feb. 2.

United States bonds were quoted to-day at 76⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 2.

Yesterday being settling day, Rentes fell off, closing at a decline of 5 centimes.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 1.

SUGAR—Nos. 10 to 12 is quoted at 7¾@8 reals, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 9@10 reals ℔ arrobe. MOLASSES SUGAR 5¾@7 reals. BACON, 14½c. ℔ lb. FLOUR, $12 50@$14 ℔ bbl. HAMS, 13c. for Salt, and 17c. for Sugar Cured. LUMBER, $20 per 1,000 for White Pine and $18 for Pitch Pine. POTATOES, $5@$6 50 ℔ bbl. ONIONS, $12 ℔ bbl. FREIGHTS—To Northern ports, $1 ℔ box; $1 75@$2 ℔ hhd. Sugar; $6 50@$7 ℔ hhd. Molasses. To Southern ports, $3 ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $4 ℔ hhd. Molasses.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR steady; Spring Extras, $9@$10 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 declined 1c.; sales at $2 05⅛@$2 06⅛, and No. 1 at $2 10. NEW CORN fairly active and firmer at an advance of ½c.@1c., closing firm at 82½c.; Old inactive at 85½c. for No. 1. OATS moderately active at an advance of ½c.@1c., closing firm at 58¾c.@59c. RYE firmer and quiet at $1 48@$1 51 for No. 1. BARLEY, in store, inactive and nominal, by sample, at $1 90; on track, $1 33. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK—Old, $19 50; New Standard, $20 25; first-class brands, $21. SWEET HAMS inactive at 12c.@12½c. LARD less active at 13¼c.; buyers offer 13⅛c. BACON—Cumberlands at 9c. Short Ribs, 10c., loose. BULK MEATS active; Rough Sides, 9¼c.@9½c., loose. DRY SALTED SHOULDERS, 8⅞c., loose. GREEN MEATS inactive and nominal. DRESSED HOGS active and steady at $7 75@$8 60. LIVE HOGS firm and active, ranging from $6@$7 65. SHEEP active at $4 75@$5. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Dressed Hogs, 1,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 3,200 Dressed Hogs, 837 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR firm and in good demand; Family, $11 25@$11 50. WHEAT firmer; $2 60 asked for No. 1 Red; $2 54 offered; Spring held at $2 20@$2 25. CORN [illegible]; Bar, 80c.@84c. OATS advancing and in good demand; No. 1, 60c.@70c. RYE, advancing and scarce; No. 1, $1 67@$1 68. BARLEY in demand at $2 25@$2 33 for Fall. COTTON dull and declined ½c.: sales at 17½c. for Middling; more sellers than buyers. MESS PORK—Sales 1,000 bbls., $21@$21 50 for Old; $22 for New. BACON—Sales at 9¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders; 12c.@12½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD in good demand at 13¼c. Beef Cattle dull at $3@$7 50, gross. Dressed Hogs firm and in demand at $9. Gold, 140, buying.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 1.

TOBACCO—none offering. COTTON very firm, but no sales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 25; Extra, $8 50; Double Extra, $11@$11 50; Choice to Triple Extra, $13@$13 25. WHEAT firm and unchanged; Winter Red and Winter White, $2 5 @$2 70; Spring, $2 05. CORN very dull at 74c.@85c. for Mixed Yellow shelled; 76c.@79c. for ear. OATS very slow at 66c.@70c. RYE easier at 70c. BARLEY firm and unchanged at $2 50@$2 60. PROVISIONS firmer and held higher; Choice Mess sold at $22; Bacon, Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. LARD firm, and above buyers' limits; small sales of Kettle at 13c.; Keg, 13¾c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 850 sacks Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The markets are generally inactive, with no demand of consequence in any department of trade enumerated below. FLOUR—Sales 350 bbls. at $10 25 for City Ground Spring; $12 25 for inferior Amber; $14@$14 50 for White Western. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—Sales of 8 car lots, new, on the track, at $1 04. OATS and RYE unchanged. BARLEY weaker: sales 5 car lots of State, on the track, at $1 85. MESS PORK and LARD firm. DRESSED HOGS—Sales 137, averaging 300 lbs., at 9¼c.@9⅜c., and a few light at 8⅞c.

OSWEGO, N. Y. Saturday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR is in active demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 2,500 bushels White Canada at $2 92½, and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 45. CORN and other grains nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 1.

COTTON—Small sales at 19½c. for Middling Uplands. 20¼c. for Middling Orleans. CLOVERSEED, $8 50@$8 75. FLAXSEED, $2 80. FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 800 bbls. Extra Family at $10 50@$12 25; Northwestern and Winter Wheat Extra Family, $12 75@$14. WHEAT is in limited inquiry, with small sales of Red at $2 45@$2 60. RYE, $1 60@$1 65. CORN comes in slowly; sales 3,000 bushels New Yellow at $1 15. OATS, 74c.@76c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $22 50. HAMS, in pickle, $13 25@$13 50. LARD, 14c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 1.

SUGAR and MOLASSES firm and unchanged. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN firm, at $1 02½@$1 05. OATS quiet, at 84c. PORK, $24 75@$25. LARD retailing at 14½c. for tierce and 16c. for keg. BACON in jobbing demand; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. COTTON firm; Middlings, 18¾c.; sales, 3,500 bales; receipts, 4,300; exports, 9,500 bales. Sterling Exchange unchanged. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. GOLD, 139.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 1.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 99¾; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 140⅛.

[Advertisement.]

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. JAYNE's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Beside promptly removing coughs and colds, which when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the expectorant allays any inflamation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

If your house has 1,000 windows and doors, they are all connected and disconnected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph Bell in your bedroom, by the simple touch of one small spring at the bell.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 5	New-York	London.
Russia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Feb. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 8	New-York	Havre.

FOR SISAL, VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, ETC.

Georgia	Feb. 4	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Feb. 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Georgia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 2—*In steamship Union, from Bremen*—Louis Windmuller, M. Boll, M. Tournand, C. Adoc and brother, Gustave Pessels, B. Viet, James M. Poeiler and family, F. Vassmer, H. Duden, Simon Zinn, Ed. A. Bridge, Rev. Mr. Whitehouse.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—Jas. Sloan, F. Hanseg, Mrs. W. Murray, S. Colding, C. Rieberg, C. McGuire, F. J. Brett, Mrs. F. Constant and 2 children, Mr. Ryan.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—Samuel Green, Geo. Dival, B. P. Levy, P. H. McGinnis, J. Dater.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon sets.... 2 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 25 | Gov. Island. 3 14 | Hell Gate .. 4 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Hildreth, New-Orleans Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan. 29, encountered a severe gale from the north, which lasted 24 hours.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced very heavy head winds to Cape Hatteras. Crossed the Bar in co. with bark Wm. Rathbone, for Liverpool.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Passed ship Lydia Skofield and bark Wm. Rathbone off Savannah, bound to Liverpool. Jan. 30, at 11 A. M., 20 miles N. F. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Union, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Jan. 19, and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and 191 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Charleston Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Ship Robin Hood, (of Boston,) Kelly, San Francisco Oct. 9, with flour and wheat to Sutton & Co. Passed equator in Pacific Nov. 4, 26 ds. out; Cape Horn Dec. 8, 60 ds. out; crossed equator in Atlantic Jan. 8, in lon. 36, 91 ds. out. Has had fine weather during the entire voyage.

Bark Teresina, (Ital.,) Canesi, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to John S. Wright. Has been on the coast for the last 20 ds., with heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Commodore Dupont, (of Searsport,) Clifford, Buenos Ayres Dec. 1, and Montevideo 4th, with hides to Geo. Savory & Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales on the coast for last 15 ds.

Bark St. Ursula, (Br.,) Lezlery, Rio Janeiro 39 ds., with coffee and 8 passengers to Prendergast Bros. & Co. Jan. 22, off Cape Hatteras, passed a propeller bound south, under canvas, with engine disabled. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. N. Harvey. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Southern Cross (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Matanzas 16 ds., with molasses to master. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Appoli, (Old.,) Frage, Rio Grande 77 ds., with hides to Chas. Thomson. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig Eaglet, (of Tortola,) Dickenson, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales. Jan. 22, lat. 33, lon. 73, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., in which shipped a sea which started chain-bolts on deck.

Brig H. G. Berry, Colson, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Anna Wellington, (of Dominica,) Johnson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Dallett & Sazaraca. Has been on the coast for the last 8 ds. with N. W. gales.

Brig George Wheelwright, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wolfe, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Harvey, Virginia 4 ds., with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Irene E. Meserve, (of Boston,) Barnum, Savannah 9 ds., with yellow pine to Holyoke & Murray.

WIND—At sunset, light S. S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships France, for Liverpool; Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans; E. C. Knight, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2—Arr. bark Rapid, from Sierre Leon; brigs Snow Bird, Africa; Mary, Cienfuegos; John Aviles, Weed, Georgetown, D. C.; schrs. Transfer, Bunker, Jacmel; Susan Stetson, Baker, Fortune Island.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. steamship Liberty, from New-Orleans; schrs. D. Talbot, from Camden, Me.; Emma D. Endicott, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York; brig Tangent, for St. Jago de Cuba; schr. Max Monroe, Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2—Arr. steamers Hatteras, from New-York for Richmond, and Yazoo for Norfolk; schrs. Herschell, from New-York, with hay to the Quartermaster; brigs Tyrus and Diurute, from Rio with coffee for orders. Passed up for Baltimore—Brigs Nellie Mitchell, from Swan Island; Niagara, from Turks Island; bark Manteo, from Cienfuegos; schr. Jane Emerson, from New-Orleans. In roads, wind bound—Brigs Rush, from Demerara; James Crosby, from Carthagena for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2—Arr. steamer H. Livingston, fm. New-York; ship Frederick, from Boston; schr. Myrover, from Boston; Ella Hodgson, from Baltimore, and Lizzie E. Smith, from Boston; bark Ellen, from New-York. Cld. steamship Montgomery, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 31.—Capt. Plass, of the Brem. bark Herzog Ernst, which sailed from Rio de Janeiro Dec. 19, making the passage in 47 days, reports the following vessels as having sailed previous to his departure: Pruss. bark Die Ernestine, Dec. 11; brig Gertrude, Capt. Winwick, Dec. 10; brig Flying Cloud, Dec. 17, for Hampton Roads, none of which have arrived. The Pruss. bark Johannes was loading for this port, and would sail shortly. The Brem. bark Estafeta was in port loading; destination unknown.

A steamtug arrived here this morning from Baltimore and took in tow the bark Cricket, which has been anchored off the Fortress for the past 3 ds., wind-bound. She was from Rio, with a cargo of coffee for Baltimore.

The U. S. steamer Penobscot, Commander Eastman, which has been undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard in Norfolk, sailed at noon to-day for Aspinwall, touching at Key West.

The brig Hattie, lately ashore on Body's Island, is now in Norfolk taking in her cargo, which was landed on the beach and lightered to that city, and will be ready to proceed to Baltimore in a few days.

Spoken, &c.

Cornelius Schmidt—Dutch bark, bound S., was passed Dec. 28, lat. 14 S., lon. 39 21.

Fidele—Dutch bark, bound S., was passed Dec. 30, lat. 10 S., lon. 41.

Jenny—Br. bark, bound N., was passed Jan. 31, lat. 37 55, lon. 74.

Mary—whal. bark, of New-Bedford, cruising, was signaled Dec. 11, lat. 28 54 S., lon. 43.

Mobra Eliza—Aust. ship, bound to Hampton, Jan. 11, lat. 3 N., lon. 36 30.

Puritan—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 95 ds. out, Jan. 11, lat. 3 N., lon. 36 30.

Santiago de Cuba—steamship, hence for Aspinwall, was passed Jan. 26, lat. 37, lon. 74.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 2.—The Royal mail steamship Persia, Capt. Lott, which left New-York on the 22d of January, arrived at this port last night, and sailed for Liverpool this morning.

MOVILLE, Feb. 2.—The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Munroe, which sailed from New-York Jan. 18, reached this port to-day, and left for the Clyde.

Only a Few Days More.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
TO BE HELD AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.
THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ., MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
Assisted by the distinguished Vocalist Miss MARIA BRAINERD, and the full Orchestra, with Soloists. Mr. G. MATZKA will preside at the Piano.
TICKETS, - - - - $1 EACH.
PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
1. Opening March, Greeting..........MICHAELIS.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment..DONIZETTI.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD....SULLIVAN.
4. Waltz, Vienna Bonbons..........STRAUSS.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer..LINDPAINTNER. Solos—Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. DIETZ, and LETSCH.
6. Grand National Medley..........C. KOPPITZ.

PART SECOND.
7. Overture, William Tell..........ROSSINI.
8. { Polka Mazourka, Arm in Arm..........STRAUSS. { Polka, Empire City..........STRAUSS.
9. Song, L'Estasi, by Miss BRAINERD..........ARDITTI.
10. Romance from L'Eclair..........HALEVY. Solos—French Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and RIETZEL.
11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore..........VERDI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, until after the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the offices of the
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 217 GRAND-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR
OVERCOATS $15,
PEA JACKETS $12,
STILL CONTINUE.
We are, therefore, MANUFACTURING them largely and IMPROVING THE STYLE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 159 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 205, Feb. 1, 1868.
67, 68, 16, 75, 71, 2, 52, 45, 22, 60, 46, 4, 19, 44.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 206, Feb. 1, 1868.
55, 75, 36, 2, 7, 42, 21, 16, 53, 67, 60, 40, 5.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 153, Feb. 1, 1868.
22, 30, 60, 47, 31, 48, 2, 71, 37, 14, 18, 39, 56.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 154, Feb. 1, 1868.
7, 67, 38, 26, 15, 59, 72, 51, 41, 46, 70, 8, 21.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Owing to the number of persons who could not gain admission to the Orpheon Hall, also to the bad storm of the evening, and to the numerous requests to repeat the lecture on *Family Inheritance and the Personal Indications of Longevity*, another lecture (not a repetition) on the same subject, will be given in the large hall of Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock, by T. S. LAMBERT, M. D. The public respectfully invited.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; can give good reference. Call for two days at No. 242 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as nurse to one or two growing children; is a neat sewer and accustomed to teach; first-class references given. Address for one week A. H., Station D.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CARRY OUT goods in a grocery-store; must be quick and willing to help; one from the country preferred. Call at No. 970 3d-av., near 62d-st.